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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK, N. Y.
DECEMBER 29 - 31, 1940

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 29-31, 1940

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1941

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

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Major John L. Griffith
Professor William B. Owens

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PRESIDENT

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New York University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois

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Dean E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, Second District.
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Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District.
Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist Univ., Sixth District.
Professor J. C. Fitterer, Colorado School of Mines, Seventh District.
Professor John W. Olmstead, University of California at Los Angeles,
Eighth District.

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Professor C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College.
Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University.
Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago.
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
Lt. Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, United States Military Academy.
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia.
Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Professor William B. Owens	Dean L. K. Neidlinger
Stanford University	Dartmouth College
Director H. W. Clark	Professor K. E. Leib
Lafayette College	University of Iowa
President T. J. Davies	Professor Wilbur Smith
Colorado College	Tulane University
Professor C. C. May	
University of Washington	

RULES COMMITTEE FOR 1941

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman;
Burnham M. Dell, Princeton University; Robert H. Dunn,
Swarthmore College; Walter E. McCloud, Trinity College.

Advisory Committee: H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; A.
W. Marsh, Amherst College; N. M. Fleming, Penn State Col-
lege; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College.

Basketball

James St. Clair, 6th District, Chairman; Oswald Tower,
Andover Academy, Editor; (1) Norman Shepard, 3rd Dis-
trict; (2) Harold G. Olsen, 4th District; (2) Forrest Cox,
7th District; (3) H. Jamison Swarts, 2nd District; (3) C. S.
Edmundson, 8th District; (4) George R. Edwards, 5th Dis-
trict; (4) Dale W. Lash, 1st District.

Boxing

I. F. Toomey, University of California (at Davis), Chair-
man; Commander L. S. Perry, United States Naval Acad-
emy; C. P. Schott, Penn State College; T. M. Carruthers,
University of Virginia; Claude Simons, Tulane University;
Dr. W. C. Blackwenn, University of Wisconsin; Major E. J.
McGraw, United States Military Academy; G. E. Little,
Rutgers University.

Fencing

John Huffman, New York University, Chairman; Hugh
V. Alessandroni, Columbia University; Jene Gelas, Hamil-
ton College; René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Het-
tinger, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Frank A. Riebel,
Ohio State University.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auerenheimer, University of
Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club;
Clovis Deladrier, United States Naval Academy; Dr. Scott
D. Breckinridge, University of Kentucky; Tucker Jones,
William and Mary College.

Football

Walter Okeson, Lehigh University, Chairman; A. A.
Stagg, College of the Pacific, Life Member; (1) W. O. Hunt-
er, 8th District; (1) D. X. Bible, 6th District; (2) W. G.
Crowell, 2nd District; (2) L. Mahoney, 7th District; (3) W.

J. Bingham, 1st District; (3) George Veenker, 5th District; (4) W. A. Alexander, 3rd District; (4) Robert C. Zuppke, 4th District.

Gymnastics

D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago, Chairman; Maximilian Younger, Temple University; C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California at Los Angeles; Joe Tobiska, Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Advisory Committee: Harry Maloney, Stanford University; Christopher A. Beling, Newark, New Jersey; B. K. Cutler, University of Oregon; Ray Heidloff, University of Virginia.

Ice Hockey

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College, Chairman; Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota; L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; John Harmon, Boston University; John A. Thomas, Yale University.

Advisory Committee: Arnold Eddy, University of Southern California; Rev. F. H. Sill, O. H. C., Kent School; Gerald Hallock III, Princeton University; Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern Intercollegiate Association; Capt. K. F. Zitzman, United States Military Academy; Clark Hodder, Harvard University; A. Barr Snively, Jr., Williams College.

Lacrosse

H. J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University, Chairman; Roy Simmons, Syracuse University; John Faber, University of Maryland; Wm. Moore III, United States Naval Academy; Thomas Dent, Dartmouth College.

Advisory Committee: R. D. Root, Yale University; Frank W. Candee, Washington State College; Avery Blake, Swarthmore College.

Swimming

R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University, Chairman; F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; Fred Cady, University of Southern California; Michael Peppe, Ohio State University; David Armbruster, State University of Iowa; C. E. Forsythe, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: A. E. Eilers, Washington University; Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University; Radford McCormick, College of the City of New York; G. P. Doherty, University of Delaware; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Arthur Adamson, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; H. C. McCurdy, Wesleyan University; John Miller,

Mercersburg Academy; Niels Thorpe, University of Minnesota; E. M. McGillivray, University of Chicago.

Track

K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Chairman; (1) Wilbur Hutsell, 3rd District; (1) J. E. Irish, 7th District; (2) E. C. Hayes, 4th District; (2) Charles D. Werner, 2nd District; (3) G. L. Duke, 5th District; (3) Grant Swan, 8th District; (4) Fred Tootell, 1st District; (4) J. W. Rollins, 6th District.

Wrestling

Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Chairman; Dr. J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. G. Schroeder, State University of Iowa; Sherman Couch, University of Utah; C. J. Gallagher, Lafayette College; P. H. Quinlan, University of North Carolina; Art Griffith, High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: R. J. McLean, University of Texas; H. A. Stone, University of California; Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania; Julius Wagner, Colorado State College; B. R. Patterson, Kansas State Agricultural College.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Eastern and Western play-offs, Kansas City, March 21-22. Finals Kansas City, March 29)

H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Chairman.

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Nat Holman, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.

SELECTION COMMITTEES

District 1

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Dale W. Lash, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, Chairman.

Sumner Dole, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Connecticut.
Sabin C. Abell, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

District 2

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,
West Virginia

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Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

District 3

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana,
Georgia, Alabama, Florida

N. W. Shepard, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., Chairman.
Roy Mundorff, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
James Weaver, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

District 4

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Kenneth L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.,
Chairman.

W. S. Chandler, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Paul D. Hinkle, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.
George E. Keogan, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame,
Indiana.

District 5

North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa,
Oklahoma

Dr. H. H. King, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas,
Chairman.

Clyde E. McBride, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.
E. O. Williams, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

District 6

Texas, Arizona, Arkansas

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas,
Texas, Chairman.

D. X. Bible, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
H. R. McQuillan, Texas A. & M., College Station, Texas.

District 7

Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana

Forrest B. Cox, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado,
Chairman.

R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
E. L. (Dick) Romney, Utah State Agricultural College,
Logan, Cache County, Utah.

District 8

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada

C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash-
ington, Chairman.

Morris H. Gross, San Diego State College, San Diego, Cali-
fornia.

Everett S. Dean, Stanford University, Stanford University,
California.

GOLF COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N. C. A. A. Intercol-
legiate Golf Tournament)

Honorary Members

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.

Asa Bushnell, New York.

Ted Payseur, Northwestern University.

Bartlett Arkell, President, Ekwanok Country Club, Man-
chester, Vermont.

Regular Members

Charles Evans, Jr., Chairman, 210 West Chestnut Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Professor L. C. Boles, College of Wooster.

Major J. P. Cole, Louisiana State University.

Neil Croonquist, 1940 President Intercollegiate Undergradu-
ate Body, University of Minnesota.

James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh.

Sidney Richardson, 1939 President Intercollegiate Under-
graduate Body, Creston, Iowa.

Jess W. Sweetser, United States Golf Association.

Ben Thomson, Yale University.

Eddie Twiggs, Stanford University.

Walter Bourne, Princeton University

Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College

Advisory Members

Fred P. Carr, Wakonda Golf Club, Des Moines, Iowa.
Paul Leslie, 1938 President of Intercollegiate Undergraduate
Body, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Honorary Press Committee

Bert McGrane, Des Moines, Iowa.
William Richardson, New York City, New York.

TENNIS COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N. C. A. A. Intercol-
legiate Tennis Tournament)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Charles S. Garland, 135 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
Maryland, Chairman.
Professor T. Nelson Metcalf, University of Chicago, Co-
Chairman.
Dr. D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los
Angeles.
Joseph W. Wear, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

First District

J. E. Bullock, Williams College, Chairman.
Joseph W. Thurston, 168 North Quaker Lane, West Hart-
ford, Connecticut.
C. C. Chaffee, Williams College.

Second District

Professor Gerald B. Emerson, New York University, Chair-
man.
Wallace Johnson, 217 City Line, Merion, Pennsylvania.
Richard N. Williams, II, Parrish and Company, 212 South
15th Street, Philadelphia.

Third District

E. E. Bortell, Georgia School of Technology, Chairman.
Arthur Hendrix, United States Naval Academy.
John A. Magee, Baltimore Trust Building, Baltimore, Mary-
land.

Fourth District

Director Frank J. McCormick, University of Minnesota,
Chairman.
R. J. Kutler, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
Chester C. Johnson, 1856 North Leclaire Avenue, Chicago,
Illinois.

Fifth District

No tournament will be held in this district. Those want-
ing to qualify for the national event will participate in
tournaments of either the Fourth, Sixth or Seventh Districts
and when dates and places of these qualifying tournaments
have been set, member colleges in the Fifth District will be
advised.

Sixth District

Dr. D. A. Penick, University of Texas, Chairman.
Professor Gerald B. Huff, Southern Methodist University,
Dallas, Texas.
Wilmer L. Allison, Jr., 125 West 7th Street, Austin, Texas.

Seventh District

Theron S. Parmelee, University of Utah, Chairman.
Fred Dixon, Brigham Young University.
David L. Freed, 314 Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake
City, Utah.

Eighth "A" District

William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los
Angeles, Chairman.
Thomas Stow, University of California, Berkeley, California.
Alan D. Herrington, 6314½ San Vicente Boulevard, Carthay
Center, Los Angeles, California.

Eighth "B" District

Carl V. Kilgore, University of Washington, Chairman.
Gail L. Mix, University of Idaho.
Harry S. Knox, Harbor Plywood Corporation, Aberdeen,
Washington.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Stanley King, LL.D., President.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, S. J., President.
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D., President.
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., Henry M. Wriston, Ph.D., President.
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins, LL.D., President.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., James B. Conant, Ph.D., President.
 Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Very Rev. J. R. N. Maxwell, S.J., President.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton, Sc.D., President.
 Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker, M.F., President.
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Paul Dwight Moody, D.D., President.
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., Carl S. Ell, Sc.D., President.
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., J. M. Thomas, President.
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Raymond G. Bressler, M.S., President.
 Springfield College (International YMCA College) Springfield, Mass., E. M. Best, PdD., President.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, LL.D., President.
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Leonard Carmichael, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Capt. E. D. Jones, U. S. C. G., Superintendent.
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., Albert N. Jorgensen, President.
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Arthur A. Hauck, Ph.D., President.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Fred Engelhardt, Ph.D., President.
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 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Charles Seymour, Ph.D., Litt.D., President.

Second District

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Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., William P. Tolley, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
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 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., Very Rev. F. A. O'Malley, S.J., President.
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 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., George B. Cutten, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., President.
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 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., John A. Schaeffer, LL.D., President.
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson, D.D., LL.D., President.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., W. H. Cowley, President.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., W. W. Comfort, Ph.D., Litt.D., President.
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., William Alfred Eddy, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y., Leonard Bliss Job, Ph.D., President.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., William M. Lewis, LL.D., President.
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 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Frank K. Hyatt, LL.D., President.
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 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., Harold W. Dodds, Ph.D., President.
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 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., Robert C. Clothier, LL.D., President.
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Edward J. Walsh, C.M., Litt.D., President.

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas J. Love, President.
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., Laurens H. Seelye, LL.D., President.
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 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., H. N. Davis, Ph.D., President.
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 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Frank Aydelotte, LL.D., D. Litt., President.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., William P. Graham, Ph.D., Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Charles E. Beury, LL.B., President.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dixon R. Fox, Ph.D., President.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Brigadier General J. L. Benedict, U.S.A., Superintendent.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D., Chancellor.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hulihan, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., President.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas S. Gates, LL.D., President.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL.D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Alan C. Valentine, LL.D., President.
 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. E. V. Stanford, LL.D., President.
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Third District

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 Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., B. B. Dougherty, D.Litt., President.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Right Rev. Joseph M. Corrigan, LL.D., President.
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La., Pierce Cline, M.A., President.
 Citadel, The, Charleston, S. C. General Charles P. Summerall, President.
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C. Enoch W. Sikes, Ph.D., President.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., John Stewart Bryan, Litt.D., LL.D., President.
 Columbus University, Washington, D. C., William E. Leahy, LL.M., President.
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., W. L. Lingle, D.D., LL.D., President.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., William P. Few, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C., John L. Plyler, LL.B., President.
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Rev. A. A. O'Leary, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
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 Howard University, Washington, D. C., Mordecai W. Johnson, D.D., President.
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 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., Paul M. Hebert, Acting President.
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La., Percy A. Roy, President.
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 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana, Lether Edward Frazar, M.A., President.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., Rufus C. Harris, President.
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute Alabama, Frederick D. Patterson, D.V.M. M. S., Ph.D., President.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N., Superintendent.
 University of Alabama, University, Ala., R. C. Foster, President.
 University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md., B. Herbert Brown, Jr., LL.B., Vice-President.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert, D.C.L., LL.D., President.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., S. V. Sanford, Litt.D., Chancellor.
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 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., C. E. Kilbourne, Superintendent.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss, Ph.D., President.
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 Washington College, Chestertown, Md., Gilbert W. Mead, LL.D., President.
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 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., Fred G. Holloway, D.D., LL.D., President.
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Mother M. Agatha, President.

Fourth District

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Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., Irving Maurer, D.D., LL.D., President.
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton, Ph.D., President.
Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., D. S. Robinson, President.
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., Donald J. Cowling, D.D., LL.D., President.
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DePaul University, Chicago, Ill., Very Rev. M. J. O'Connell, S.T.D., President.
DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., C. E. Wildman, President.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., R. W. Fairchild, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Herman B. Wells, A.M., President.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul L. Thompson, President.
Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, Karl C. Leebrick, Ph.D., President.
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Gordon K. Chalmers, Ph.D., President.
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Carter Davidson, Ph.D., President.
Loyola University, Chicago, Ill., Samuel Knox Wilson, S.J., Ph.D., President.
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Rev. R. C. McCarthy, Ph.D., S.J., President.
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., John Hanna, President.
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., John L. Munson, President.
North Central College, Naperville, Ill., Edward E. Rall, Ph.D., President.
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Franklyn B. Snyder, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins, Ph.D., President.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Howard L. Bevis, S.J.D., President.
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Edwin W. Chubb, Litt.D., LL.D., President.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, William MacPherson, Acting President.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott, Ph.D., President.
Superior State Teachers College, Superior, Wis., Jim Dan Hill, Ph.D., President.
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins, LL.D., President.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Raymond Walters, M.A., President.
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Charles H. Cloud, S.J., President.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Arthur C. Willard, LL.D., President.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven, Ph.D., President.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Guy Stanton Ford, Ph.D., President.
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., President.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., C. A. Dykstra, L.H.D., LL.D., President.
Wayne University, Detroit, Mich., Frank Cody, LL.D., President.
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Winfred G. Leutner, Ph.D., President.
Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul V. Sangren, LL.D., President.
Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, Charles F. Wishart, D.D., President.

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Harry M. Gage, LL.D., President.
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, John B. Magee, D.D., President.
Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., Rev. J. P. Zuercher, A.M., President.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Daniel W. Morehouse, Ph.D., President.
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John S. Nollen, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Charles E. Friley, LL.D., President.
Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Orval R. Latham, Ph.D., President.
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell, Agr.D., President.
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., Uel W. Lamkin, President.
Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., Henry G. Bennett, Ph.D., President.
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., H. B. Crimmins, Ph.D., President.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Virgil M. Hancher, President.
Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri, M. Earle Collins, Ph.D., President.
University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Ia., Dale Dennis Welch, M.A., LL.D., President.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., D. W. Malott, Chancellor.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., F. A. Middlebush, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., C. S. Boucher, Ph.D., Chancellor.
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., William B. Bizzell, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., Clarence I. Pontius, B.S., President.
Washburn College, Topeka, Kans., Philip C. King, D.D., President.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Ph.D., Chancellor.
Yankton College, Yankton, S. Dak., George W. Nash, LL.D., President.

Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Pat M. Neff, LL.D., President.
Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Umphrey Lee, Ph.D., President.
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Thomas O. Walton, LL.D., President.
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, Edward M. Waits, LL.D., President.
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, Clifford B. Jones, LL.D., President.

University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., Alfred Atkinson, D.Sc., President.
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, James William Fulbright, M.A., LL.B., President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Homer P. Rainey, President.

Seventh District

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Franklin S. Harris, Ph.D., President.
 Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Charles A. Lory, LL.D., Sc.D., President.
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., Thurston J. Davies, Ph.D., President.
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., Melville Fuller Coolbaugh, LL.D., President.
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., George Willard Frasier, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., A. L. Strand, Ph.D., President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., Robert L. Stearns, LL.B., President.
 University of Denver, Denver, Colo., David Shaw Duncan, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., James F. Zimmerman, M.A., President.
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City Utah, George Thomas, Ph.D., President.
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, A. G. Crane, Ph.D., President.
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, Elmer G. Peterson, Ph.D., President.

Eighth District

Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal., Frank W. Thomas, Ph.D., President.
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal., Hugh M. Tiner, President.
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash., Leo J. Robinson, President.
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont., George Finlay Simmons, Ph.D., President.
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., G. W. Peavy, Sc.D., President.
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal., Thomas W. MacQuarrie, Ph.D., President.
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray Lyman Wilbur, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland, Ph.D., President.
 University of California, Robert G. Sproul, LL.D., President.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.
 College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Harrison C. Dale, A.M., President.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Donald M. Erb, President.
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Louis C. Rudolph, S.J., President.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg, Ph.D., President.

ALLIED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona State Teachers College (Flagstaff)	Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy
Arizona State Teachers College (Tempe)	University of Arizona
New Mexico A. & M. College	University of New Mexico

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Municipal University of Wichita
	Southwestern College

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia State College
North Carolina State College	Virginia Union University
Morgan College	

Dixie Conference, comprising:

Howard College	Southwestern
Mercer University	Spring Hill College
Millsaps College	University of Chattanooga
Mississippi College	Loyola University

Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bethany College	Kansas Wesleyan University
Bethel College	Ottawa University
College of Emporia	McPherson College
Baker University	

Lone Star Conference, comprising:

East Texas State Teachers College	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
North Texas State Teachers College	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College	West Texas State Teachers College

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Lehigh University
Columbia University	Muhlenberg College
University of Delaware	New York University
Drexel Institute	University of Pennsylvania
Franklin and Marshall College	Pennsylvania Military College
Gettysburg College	Princeton University
Haverford College	Rutgers University
Johns Hopkins University	Stevens Institute
Juniata College	Susquehanna University
Lafayette College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Grinnell College	

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	Tulsa University
Drake University	Washburn College
Oklahoma A. & M. College	Washington University
St. Louis University	

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Colorado
Colorado State College	University of Utah
Denver University	University of Wyoming
Utah State Agricultural College	

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

Colorado School of Mines	Western State Teachers College
Colorado College	Montana State College
Colorado State College	

Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Virginia Military Institute
North Carolina State College	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of North Carolina	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Florida A. & M. College
Morris Brown College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Fisk University
Talladega College	Le Moyne College
Tuskegee Institute	S. Carolina A. & M. College
Lane College	Xavier University
Clark University	

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Mississippi A. & M. College
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Mississippi
University of Florida	University of the South
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University
Louisiana State University	

Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	San Diego State Teachers College
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	Santa Barbara State Teachers College

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bishop College	Southern University
Wiley College	Prairie View State Normal College
Texas College	Arkansas State College
Langston University	

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Abilene Christian College	St. Edwards University
Austin College	Southwestern University
Daniel Baker College	Trinity University
Howard Payne College	Texas Wesleyan College
McMurry College	

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

National Association of Football Commissioners.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONVENTION

(Not all of those in attendance registered with the secretary, therefore this list is undoubtedly incomplete.)

I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Wilbur Hutsell.
 Alfred University: J. A. McLane.
 Allegheny College: K. J. Lawrence.
 American International College: Russell E. Peterson, William Moge.
 Amherst College: C. Scott Porter, Allison W. Marsh, Lloyd P. Jordan, P. W. Eckley, A. E. Lumley.
 Bates College: Ernest M. Moore, Wendell D. Mansfield.
 Beloit College: Louis E. Means.
 Boston College: John P. Curley.
 Boston University: John M. Harmon.
 Bowdoin College: Adam Walsh.
 Brown University: Thomas W. Taylor, Bruce M. Bigelow, Samuel T. Arnold.
 Canisius College: Dr. James H. Crowdle.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology: Beryl E. Warden, Clarence Overend.
 Colgate University: William A. Reid.
 College of the City of New York: Walter Williamson, Benny Friedman.
 College of Wooster: L. C. Boles.
 Colorado College: Thurston Davies.
 Columbia University: Edward S. Elliott, Reynolds Benson, Rudolph L. von Bernuth, Dr. William L. Hughes.
 Cornell University: George K. James, John R. Murphy, Robert J. Kane.
 Creighton University: Maurice Palrang.
 Dartmouth College: Lloyd K. Neidlinger, William H. McCarter, Harold M. Evans.
 Davidson College: Norman Shepard.
 Denison University: W. J. Livingston.
 DePauw University: D. C. Moffett.
 Dickinson College: George Shuman, Jr.
 Drake University: Vee Green.
 Drexel Institute: Harold J. Budd, Walter H. Halas, Maury McMains.
 Duke University: W. H. Wannamaker, Wallace Wade.
 Fordham University: Robert Giegengack.
 Georgia School of Technology: W. A. Alexander, R. L. Dodd.
 Grinnell College: Ben Douglas.
 Hamilton College: Albert I. Prettyman, Jean M. Gelas, Arthur R. Winters, M. A. Weber.
 Harvard University: William J. Bingham, Richard C. Harlow.
 Haverford College: Alfred W. Haddleton, Roy E. Randall.
 Holy Cross College: Thomas J. McCabe, Bartholemew Sullivan, Eugene Flynn.
 Howard University: John H. Burr.
 Indiana University: E. C. Hayes.
 Iowa State College: George F. Veenker, J. J. Yeager.
 Ithaca College: James A. Freeman, William Steers.
 Kansas State College: H. H. King, M. F. Ahearn, Hobbs Adams.
 Kent State University: William Taylor.
 Kenyon College: Rudolph J. Kutler.
 Lafayette College: Henry W. Clark, E. E. Mylin, R. C. Madison, G. L. McGaughey, C. J. Gallagher.

Lehigh University: Walter R. Okeson, Glen W. Harmeson.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: J. A. Rockwell, R. T. Jope.
 Massachusetts State College: Curry S. Hicks.
 Miami University: G. L. Rider, M. A. Ditmer, F. S. Wilton, E. J. Wilson.
 Michigan State College: Ralph C. Huston, Charles W. Bachman, Ralph H. Young, King J. McCristal, Lyman L. Frimodig, Karl A. Schlademan, Daniel Rosenbaum.
 Middlebury College: A. M. Brown.
 Montana State University: J. E. Miller.
 Moravian College: Harvey D. T. Gillespie, Judson A. Timm.
 Muhlenberg College: Gurney F. Afflerbach, Alvin F. Julian, Phillip Hillen, Albert McGall.
 New York University: Philip O. Badger, E. George Payne, Albert B. Nixon, Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Francois D'Eliscu.
 Niagara University: John J. Gallagher, Joseph A. Bach.
 Northeastern University: Edward S. Parsons, Donald H. MacKenzie, Gerald R. Tatten.
 Northwestern University: K. L. Wilson.
 Oberlin College: Dr. J. H. Nichols, C. W. Savage, Charles P. Erdmann, L. K. Butler, W. R. Morrison.
 Ohio State University: J. L. Morrill, Thomas E. French, L. W. St. John, Delbert Oberteuffer, Francis A. Schmidt, Ernest R. Godfrey, Sidney Gillman.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: George E. Gauthier.
 Oregon State College: C. V. Ruzek.
 Pennsylvania Military College: Lt. Col. Clarence T. Starr.
 Pennsylvania State College: Carl P. Schott.
 Princeton University: Richard Swinnerton, Howard W. Stepp, James J. Reed, Dean C. Gauss, R. Kenneth Fairman.
 Purdue University: Floyd R. Eastwood.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: E. W. Donald, Paul S. Graham, Harry A. VanVelsor, Henry Kumpf, Wesley Knight, Walter Nelson.
 Rice Institute: Harry A. Scott.
 Rutgers University: George E. Little, Harry J. Rockafeller, Harvey Harmon.
 St. John's University: Walter T. McLaughlin, Joseph Lapchick, James Rosenberger.
 St. Louis University: Dukes Duford.
 Southern Methodist University: J. S. McIntosh.
 Springfield College: H. S. DeGroat, A. Lester Crapser, L. A. Larson, Paul Stagg, T. K. Cureton, John Brock.
 Stanford University: W. B. Owens, F. P. Johnson.
 Stevens Institute of Technology: John A. Davis, John C. Sim, Frank J. Misar, Frank J. Partel.
 Susquehanna University: A. A. Stagg, Jr.
 Swarthmore College: Robert Dunn, Avery Blake, S. C. Palmer, Charles C. Nutter, Lew Elverson.
 Syracuse University: L. P. Andreas, Thomas F. Keane, Ossie Solem, William Boelter, William J. Davison.
 Temple University: Earl R. Yeomans, Millard E. Gladfelter, Ray Morrison, Robert V. Geasey, Harry A. Cochran, Frederick Prosch.
 Texas Technological College: P. W. Cawthon, R. T. Smith, Berl Huffman.
 Trinity College: Walter E. McCloud, Ray Oosting, Joseph C. Clarke.
 Tufts College: W. S. Yeager, Clarence P. Houston.
 Tulane University: George A. Wilson.

Tuskegee Institute: A. L. Turner, Cleve L. Abbott, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Lloyd Isaacs, G. W. A. Johnston, Mrs. A. C. Roberts.
 Union College: J. H. Wittner.
 United States Coast Guard Academy: Lieut. John S. Merriman, Jr.
 United States Military Academy: Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Col. C. L. Fenton, Col. R. G. Alexander.
 United States Naval Academy: Capt. T. S. King, Comdr. L. S. Perry.
 University of Alabama: William Raney, Jack Finkelstein.
 University of Arkansas: Fred Thomsen.
 University of Arizona: Dr. E. L. Larson, J. L. Picard.
 University of Buffalo: Dr. Charles H. Keene, James E. Peelle.
 University of California, Los Angeles: J. W. Olmsted.
 University of California, Berkeley: Dr. Stanley B. Freeborn.
 University of California, Davis: I. F. Toomey.
 University of Chicago: T. Nelson Metcalf.
 University of Cincinnati: M. Charles Mileham.
 University of Connecticut: W. H. Kinsey, George Van Bibber.
 University of Delaware: Dr. J. Fenton Daugherty, William Murray, Gerald P. Doherty.
 University of Georgia: J. E. Broadnax.
 University of Iowa: Karl E. Leib, E. G. Schroeder, Dr. Edward N. Anderson.
 University of Maine: T. S. Curtis, Fred M. Brice, William Kenyon.
 University of Maryland: C. L. Mackert, Geary Eppley, H. B. Shipley, Albert W. Woods.
 University of Michigan: Fielding H. Yost, Ralph W. Aigler, Herbert O. Crisler.
 University of Minnesota: Frank McCormick, Louis F. Keller.
 University of Missouri: Sam B. Shirky.
 University of Nebraska: R. D. Scott.
 University of New Hampshire: Carl Lundholm.
 University of North Carolina: Dr. A. W. Hobbs, Robert Fetzer, O. K. Cornwell, G. E. Shepard.
 University of Notre Dame: J. E. McCarthy.
 University of Oregon: Anson B. Cornell, Orlando J. Hollis, G. A. "Tex" Oliver.
 University of Pennsylvania: H. Jamison Swarts, E. LeRoy Mercer, Frederick W. Luehring.
 University of Pittsburgh: James Hagan, Charles Bowser, Carl Olson, Robert Hoel, Howard Waite.
 University of Rochester: Walter Campbell.
 University of the South: Gordon M. Clark.
 University of South Carolina: Rex Enright.
 University of Southern California: Hugh C. Willett, W. O. Hunter.
 University of Texas: Dana X. Bible.
 University of Vermont: Dr. Howard A. Prentice, Arthur D. Butterfield.
 University of Virginia: Norton Pritchett, T. M. Carruthers, Frank Murray.
 University of Washington: Ray L. Eckman, Carl V. Kilgore, R. H. Nottelmann, C. C. May.
 University of Wisconsin: Guy Sundt, Harry Stuhldreher.
 University of Wyoming: R. E. McWhinnie.
 Vanderbilt University: C. M. Sarratt.
 Virginia Military Institute: Col. W. M. Couper, Maj. B. B. Clarkson.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: W. L. Younger.
 Washington College: J. Thomas Kibler, F. W. Dumschott.
 Washington University: Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt, A. E. Eilers.

Wesleyan University: Frank W. Nicolson, Harold S. Wood, J. Frederick Martin, Norman J. Daniels, Hugh G. McCurdy, Dale W. Lash, C. D. Ewart.
 Western Maryland College: Charles W. Havens, H. B. Speir.
 Western State Teachers College: J. A. Hyames, M. J. Gary.
 West Virginia University: Roy M. Hawley.
 William & Mary College: Charles J. Duke, Jr.
 Williams College: Clarence C. Chaffee, J. E. Bullock.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: P. R. Carpenter.
 Yale University: R. J. H. Kiphuth, Charles Hoyt.

II. ALLIED MEMBERS:

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Dr. Emil L. Larson.
 Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: J. L. Whitehead.
 Kansas College Athletic Conference: E. J. Cragoe, A. H. King.
 Mid-West Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Louis E. Means.
 Missouri Valley Conference: F. H. Ewerhardt.
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Dr. H. H. King.
 Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: R. E. McWhinnie.
 Pacific Coast Conference: Edwin N. Atherton.
 Southern Conference: Col. William Couper.
 Western Conference: Henry Rottschaefer.

III. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; B. L. Boyle, Jr., Oswald Tower.

IV. AFFILIATED MEMBERS:

National Association of Football Commissioners: Asa S. Bushnell.

V. NON-MEMBERS:

Acadia University: W. T. Osborne.
 Colby College: G. F. Loeb.
 Avonworth High School: Paul C. Sager.
 University of Richmond: Glenn F. Thistlethwaite.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

1940 COUNCIL MEETING

A dinner meeting of the Council was held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, New York, on Sunday evening, December 29, 1940. The meeting was attended by the following members representing the Executive Committee, the districts, other committees, and invited guests.

W. B. Owens, Stanford University, President N. C. A. A.; I. F. Toomey, California Agricultural College; H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; Harry Rockafeller, Rutgers University; E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania; William J. Bingham, Harvard University; Nelson Metcalf, University of Chicago; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; Samuel C. Palmer, Swarthmore College; C. N. Ruzek, Oregon State College; H. C. Willett, University of Southern California; Edwin N. Atherton, Commissioner, Pacific Coast Conference; Charles C. May, University of Washington; K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University; L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; William Couper, Virginia Military Institute; John A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; E. J. Cragoe, Baker University; L. F. Keller, University of Minnesota; Arthur E. Eilers, Washington University, St. Louis; R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University; Thomas E. French, Ohio State University; F. H. Ewerhardt, Washington University, St. Louis; H. H. King, Kansas State College; P. O. Badger, New York University; R. E. McWhinnie, University of Wyoming; J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist University; Emil L. Larson, Commissioner, Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference; R. L. Sackett, Dean Emeritus, Pennsylvania State College; Frank W. Nicolson, Dean Emeritus, Wesleyan University; John L. Griffith, Secretary-Treasurer. With President W. B. Owens in the chair, the following actions were taken:

1. *Meets and Tournaments.* The dates and places for holding the following meets and tournaments were ratified:

Wrestling Championship — March 21-22, 1941

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Boxing Championship — March 27, 28, 29, 1941,

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Swimming Championship — March 28 and 29, 1941,

Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Fencing Championship — March 29, 1941,
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Basketball Championship Finals — March 29, 1941,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Gymnastics Championship — April 12, 1941,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Track and Field Championship — June 20-21, 1941,
Stanford University, Stanford University, California.

Tennis Championship — June 23-28, 1941,
Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Golf Championship — June 23-28, 1941,
Scarlet Course, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Cross-Country Championship — November 24, 1941,
Michigan State College Course, East Lansing, Michigan.

2. *Amendment to the Constitution.* The proposed amendment to the constitution which was printed in the December *Bulletin* was recommended for adoption by the convention. See Article IV, Section 4, b, c, and Section 6, a, b, c, Appendix II.

3. *Amendments to the Executive Regulations.* The plan and procedure relative to the conduct of meets and tournaments, as printed in the December *Bulletin* was approved by the Council and recommended for adoption by the convention. See Executive Regulations, Division II, Section 4, (1), (2), (3), (4, a, b), Appendix II.

The following proposed change in Division III, Section 1, as printed in the December *Bulletin* was recommended for adoption by the convention: *General Fund.* All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

4. *Place of Next Annual Convention.* The Council voted to recommend to the convention that the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be held in Detroit, Michigan, the dates to be determined by the Executive Committee.

5. *N. C. A. A. Olympic Funds.* The president was asked to appoint a committee to prepare a motion regarding the N. C. A. A. Olympic funds.

6. *Code Enforcement.* The Council voted that the Executive Committee be given permission to raise money

for the conduct of investigations in connection with the enforcement of the code adopted by the Thirty-Fourth Convention.

7. *Treasurer's Report.* The treasurer's report showing a balance carried forward this year of \$10,346.61 was presented by the secretary-treasurer.

8. *Special Reports.* The president asked for an informal discussion of many phases of the Association's work, including the following: (1) The proposed changes in the Olympic Association constitution; (2) The matter of Pan-American Games; (3) The disposition of the N. C. A. A. Olympic funds; (4) The developments in connection with the adoption of the code by the delegates at the 1939 convention; (5) The work done in 1940 by the various standing committees, such as rules committees, tournament and meet committees.

9. *Reports of the Executive Committee.* The Executive Committee reported approval of the division of Montana so that the Western half of the state would be in the Eighth District. This will require a constitutional amendment. The Committee further reported to recommend that when baseball is included in the Olympic program, both a college and non-college team should be sent, provided they can be properly financed.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Convention began Monday, December 30, 1940, with a joint session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Professor W. B. Owens, President of the N. C. A. A., in his opening address suggested the theme of the 1940 Convention, *Intercollegiate Athletics in Relation to National Defense*. President Owens' address and those delivered by A. N. (Bo) McMillin, President of the American Football Coaches Association, and the guest speaker, Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, appear later in the *Proceedings*.

THE MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

December 30, 1940

The fifth joint meeting of the Small College Group of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the College Physical Education Association convened at 2:15 o'clock, Director Henry W. Clark, Lafayette College, presiding.

Director Clark commented upon the growth of the Small College Group and announced the program:

Psychological Aspects of Athletics by Dr. G. Wilson Shaffer of Johns Hopkins and the topic for the discussion. "Is the present physical program of a limited requirement, with free selection of recreational activities for most men, superior to a formal and definite program of required training to prepare our college men to meet emergencies presented by our rapidly changing social order?" Professor J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College, and Professor A. W. Marsh, Amherst College, presented the two sides of the topic under discussion. Professor W. J. Livingston, Denison University, and Professor Ray Oosting, Trinity College, argued for the formal side; Professor C. P. Houston, Tufts College, and Professor T. Nelson Metcalf, University of Chicago, spoke in favor of the free selection of recreational activities. These addresses will appear in the later pages of the *Proceedings*.

SMALL COLLEGE COMMITTEE FOR 1941

Henry W. Clark, Lafayette College, Chairman.

C. P. Houston, Tufts College, First District.

C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College, Second District.

Charles W. Havens, Western Maryland College, Third District.

W. J. Livingston, Denison University, Fourth District.

Thurston J. Davies, President Colorado College, Seventh District.

THE BUSINESS SESSION

December 31, 1940

The business session of the N. C. A. A. was begun at 10:15 o'clock Tuesday, December 31, 1940, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Testimonial to Professor Frank W. Nicolson. As voted at the 34th Annual Convention, the Executive Committee was empowered to present to Professor Nicolson a suitable testimonial and gift as evidence of the Association's appreciation of his long term of service. Professor Nicolson was presented with a silver bowl and tray and a parchment testimonial inscribed as follows:

A Resolution to Frank W. Nicolson:

A third of a century, the span of a generation, is a long time for any man to serve any organization, and yet for that length of time you, Frank W. Nicolson, have served this Association in a particular and important official capacity as its Secretary-Treasurer from 1908 to 1938 inclusive. If

it were within our power to order events to our liking, you would continue so to serve for many years to come. Length, however, is not the only dimension of your service. The other dimensions are beyond our ability to measure. We can only hint at their extent by saying that your service has been unstinted, unselfish, and remarkably efficient. Our relationship through the years has been such that formal resolutions would fail to convey the warmth of our regard for you. Will you not accept in their stead this simple expression of our appreciation and affection? As long as you will permit, we shall turn to you for advice and counsel, rely on your sound judgment and share your store of rich experiences in the affairs of our Association.

President Owens in the customary presidential address reviewed the activities of the year and enumerated the various problems to be presented before the convention.

The following actions were taken during the course of the session:

1. *Problems in Connection with the Code.* Following a presentation of the problems in connection with the amateur code, Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College, moved: That this convention authorize the Executive Committee to proceed as necessary to investigate alleged violations of the amateur code as it is established in Article III of the constitution of the N. C. A. A., to obtain, if possible, the grant of funds to finance a more thorough investigation than this Association can otherwise afford, to issue rulings that interpret the code in reference to specific practices with the understanding that such rules shall be subject to review by the next convention. The motion was carried.

2. *The Position of the Association with Regard to the Defense Program.* Director H. W. Clark, Lafayette College, reviewed the activities of the N. C. A. A. in connection with the national defense program and presented the following resolution in the form of a motion:

Supporting the action taken during the course of the past year by its Executive Committee in urging its member colleges and universities to expand and intensify their programs of intercollegiate athletics, intramural athletics and physical training for their student bodies as a contribution to the cause of national defense, the National Collegiate Athletic Association now meeting in session at its Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention gives its full affirmation to such programs, and in addition makes these recommendations to its member institutions:

1. That to the full extent of their resources they expand their researches in the fields of public health, physical

training and allied problems and their programs for the training of teachers and leaders in these same fields;

2. That they make available their facilities and their trained personnel to the youth of the local communities and the surrounding regions, and that they cooperate fully with such non-college organizations as the American Legion, the Athletic Institute, and all other well-established service clubs and societies to promote sports, physical training and health programs throughout their communities and the nation at large.
3. That with all branches of the armed services of the government they stand ready to cooperate, through their facilities and staffs, in extending every possible aid at their disposal in support of programs making for physical fitness and high morale.

The motion was carried.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

December 31, 1940

Following the luncheon at which Dr. Thurston Davies, President of Colorado College and Vice-President of the Seventh District presided and introduced Dean Christian Gauss the speaker, the business meeting of the N. C. A. A. was resumed with President Owens presiding.

1. *Disposition of the Olympic Funds.* Secretary-Treasurer Griffith reported that the committee for the raising of Olympic funds of which Director Frank McCormick was chairman, had raised \$31,369.13 which was on deposit in the Northern Trust Bank of Chicago. Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University, Chairman of a committee composed of L. K. Neidlinger and H. C. Willett, made the following motion:

Prior to the XIIth Modern Olympic Games, the National Collegiate Athletic Association solicited contributions from colleges throughout the United States to underwrite the expenses of certain specific teams which were to compete in these particular Olympic Games. These teams were ice hockey, track and field, swimming, fencing, wrestling, rowing, boxing and basketball.

After the cancellation of the Olympic Games scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland, the N. C. A. A. voted to impound the money collected, with the understanding that it

be kept available for the next Olympic Committee for similar purposes.

Inasmuch as the money collected was for a specific purpose for a specific Olympic Games, it is the opinion of your committee that this money should remain impounded until the International Olympic Committee has designated a site for the next Olympic Games and the American Olympic Association has appointed its games committees.

We, therefore, move to reaffirm the action of the 1939 N. C. A. A. Convention, and propose this amendment: That the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. may place this money in trust in order to guarantee that it will not be used for any other purpose without authorization by a convention of this Association.

The motion was carried.

2. *Proposal to Amend the Constitution of the American Olympic Association.* Professor Badger, since the American Olympic Association is temporarily discontinued, explained the set-up of the proposed United States of America Sports Federation, and made the following motion:

The National Collegiate Athletic Association meeting in session at its Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention expresses its approval of the suggested changes in the constitution of the American Olympic Association proposed by the president of that association, and set forth in tentative form in a letter dated December 23, 1940 addressed to the member organizations, and instructs its delegates to vote in support of such constitutional revision at the special meeting of the American Olympic Association and of its Executive Committee called for February 24, 1941, because it believes all international athletic contests in which athletes from the United States compete should be promoted and directed by one organization.

However, such action as is now taken should not be construed as an endorsement at this time by the National Collegiate Athletic Association of any specific set of international games, other than the Olympic Games, since such proposal should be considered separately, after full opportunity to consider it on its merits and in the light of circumstances existing at the time. The immediate problem concerns the establishment of the proposed United States of America Sports Federation to supplant the present American Olympic Association.

The motion was carried.

3. *Treasurer's Report.* Secretary-Treasurer Griffith reported a balance of \$10,346.61. The accounts were referred

to the Executive Committee for subsequent audit. The itemized account appears in Appendix III. of the *Proceedings*.

4. *Election of New Members.* The following colleges and universities have been elected to membership during the year: Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado; Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois; Montana State University, Missoula, Montana; Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa; Central State Teachers College, Mount Pleasant, Michigan; Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado. Montana University, elected first to the Seventh District, has requested a transfer to the Eighth District. The Executive Committee has recommended that the request be granted.

5. *Amendments.* Approval was voted of the amendments to the constitution as printed in the December *Bulletin*. (The revised constitution is printed in full on the later pages of the *Proceedings*, Appendix II.)

6. *Place of the Next Annual Convention.* The recommendation of the Council that the 1941 annual meetings be held in Detroit, Michigan, was approved.

7. *Report of Committee on Committees.* Professor T. E. French, Chairman of this committee, reported the recommendations for appointment of members of the several rules committees. The report was adopted. (The list of rules committee appointments for 1941 appears on pages 3, 4 and 5 of the *Proceedings*.)

The personnel of the Committee on Committees was as follows:

Professor Thomas E. French, Ohio State University, Chairman.
Director Ray Oosting, Trinity College, First District.
Dean E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, Second District.
Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University, Third District.
Director Ralph H. Young, Michigan State College, Fourth District.
Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri, Fifth District.
Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona, Sixth District.
Professor C. L. Eckel, University of Colorado, Seventh District.
Director J. F. Bohler, State College of Washington, Eighth District.

8. *Report of the Resolutions Committee.* The Committee on Resolutions, Professor R. E. McWhinnie, University of Wyoming; Professor H. H. King of Kansas State College, presented four resolutions expressing: (1) Sorrow over the death of W. H. Cowell, Director of Athletics, University of New Hampshire and former chairman of the Boxing Rules Committee, and E. C. Gallagher, wrestling coach at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and member of the Advisory Wrestling Rules Committee; (2) Hope for N. C. A. A. coöperation in rendering suitable recognition to the memory of the late Dr. James Naismith; (3) Gratitude to President William B. Owens and appreciation for his exemplary service, and (4) Thanks to New York University, other educational institutions of the City and to the Hotel New Yorker for contributing to the success of the meetings.

9. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Director H. W. Clark, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following list of officers for 1941:

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Major John L. Griffith
Professor William B. Owens

HONORARY SECRETARY-TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicolson

PRESIDENT

Professor Philip O. Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor,
New York University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College, First District.
Dean E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, Second District.
Professor A. H. Armstrong, Georgia Tech., Third District.
Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District.
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District.
Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist Univ., Sixth District.
Professor J. C. Fitterer, Colorado School of Mines, Seventh District.
Professor John W. Olmstead, U. C. L. A., Eighth District.

The committee, to insure more rotation in office, further recommended that after this year the term of vice-president

be for not more than two years and that such officers shall not be re-elected until four years have elapsed. The report of the committee was approved.

The personnel of the Nominating Committee was as follows:

Director H. W. Clark, Lafayette College, Second District, Chairman.
Director M. E. Morrell, Bowdoin College, First District.
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia, Third District.
Professor L. C. Boles, Wooster College, Fourth District.
Director J. B. Miller, University of Tulsa, Fifth District.
Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist University, Sixth District.
Professor A. C. Nelson, University of Denver, Seventh District.
Dean J. Earl Miller, University of Montana, Eighth District.

10. *Preprint of Dr. Lewis' address.* Professor Philip O. Badger proposed a motion which was approved that Dr. Lewis' address be printed in leaflet form and distributed at once to the presidents and others of the N. C. A. A. member institutions.

11. *Telegram of Good Wishes.* A motion was adopted, authorizing the secretary to send a telegram to Professor C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College, who had been responsible for the development of the Small College Group, expressing regret of the delegates over his inability to attend the convention and wishing him speedy recovery from his illness.

12. *Committee on Credentials.* Upon appointment by President Owens, Professor R. A. Fetzer, North Carolina, and Professor K. E. Leib, University of Iowa served as a committee to inspect and pass upon the credentials of all delegates to the convention for voting purposes and purposes of record.

The following Vice-Presidents met with President-elect Philip O. Badger and the Secretary immediately after the Convention adjourned: Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College; Professor George L. Rider, Miami University; Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist University; Dean E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania; Professor John W. Olmstead, University of California at Los Angeles.

They elected the following Members at Large of the Council: Professor C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College; Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University; Professor T. N. Met-

calf, University of Chicago; Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Lt. Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, United States Military Academy; Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia; Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California; and the following members of the Executive Committee to serve with the President and Secretary-Treasurer: Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University; Director H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; President T. J. Davies, Colorado College; Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; Professor K. E. Leib, State University of Iowa; Professor Wilbur Smith, Tulane University; Professor C. C. May, University of Washington.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

DEAN L. K. NEIDLINGER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

The New England colleges have carried out their usual extensive programs of athletic activity with success during the past year. There has been no notable expansion of intercollegiate schedules and none can be expected in this district which supports fairly elaborate programs in all popular sports. Expansion in intramural programs continues to be notable. As an example of the extent of recreational athletics it can be cited that on the day before the Harvard-Yale game this fall contests were held between fourteen football teams representing resident units in the two colleges. These contests marked the end of a league season in each institution.

Most of the colleges in the district provide administration, some coaching, and some equipment for class, fraternity, or club teams playing in intramural leagues. The opportunities to develop athletic skills in these recreational activities are limited by two factors: expense and informality. The spontaneous enthusiasm of the intramural athlete can be ruined by too much coaching or by too formal an organization of activities because both methods of direction tend to emphasize discipline, training, scheduled engagements, and regulations which are unattractive to the casual student, no matter how they may contribute to the value he can derive from his athletic activity. Therefore, it may be fortunate that none of our institutions can afford to provide all of the coaching, equipment, and time that we would willingly assign to intramural sports.

It is more serious, however, that great difficulty is being experienced at a majority of our institutions in providing financially for equipment, travel expense, and coaching for varsity and freshman teams in well-established minor sports. Our athletic economy is still definitely geared to football and football income is failing. This is a definite trend regardless of the fact that good teams may still produce better-than-average gate receipts. Many athletic directors are greatly concerned with the problem of making financial ends meet without cutting whole teams out of the budget or without adopting the alternative of arranging for football teams which will draw crowds.

Amateurism is a principle still strongly supported in the New England colleges. This is evident from the critical attitude found everywhere and from the action of the New England Conference which reviewed and reaffirmed the code which it passed in December, 1939, prior to the N. C. A. A. convention. The colleges associated in this informal conference include all the members of the N. C. A. A. in the First District. The code as revised and accepted in December of this year reads as follows:

1. The source and character of gratuities to an athlete should be approved by the appropriate officials of the college, providing only these gratuities have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete.

2. Candidates for competition in any sport, who are receiving scholarships or any other help from other than those upon whom they are naturally dependent, should be required to submit to the appropriate official or committee, appointed by the president of his own college, a detailed statement of the sources of their financial support, including any sums earned during vacations.

3. Awards of all scholarships, prizes, employment, student aid and loans granted by the college should be approved by a duly authorized officer or committee of the college.

4. The terms and amounts of all scholarships, prizes or other financial aid through the college and the names of these recipients should be available to opponents.

5. Colleges should not give employment to preparatory or high school graduates previous to registration at the college.

6. The New England Association of Colleges for Conference on Athletics disapproves of any form of disparagement of member institutions in the administration of their awards.

SECOND DISTRICT

DR. E. LEROY MERCER, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

I wish to quote the opening paragraph of Philip O. Badger's Second-District report of 1937, "In studying the status of intercollegiate athletics in this district one is struck by the breadth and variety of its athletic interests and problems. This is hardly to be wondered at when it is recalled that possibly no other section of the country presents a wider range in types of colleges and universities." The area covered by the Second District is a thickly populated one. Colleges and universities are within close traveling distance of one another. In many sports the small college meets the large university for regular annual contests.

This is particularly true in soccer, basketball, swimming, fencing, golf, tennis, and baseball. In a large measure the athletic relationships are confined to this district, to our New England neighbors of the First District, and to some extent, the Northern part of the Third District.

Almost all of the recognized sports find favor among the colleges and universities of the Second District. Intercollegiate schedules are fostered in the following sports: football, 150-pound football, soccer, cross country, swimming, fencing, wrestling, boxing, basketball, rifle, ice hockey, squash, polo, track and field, baseball, gymnastics, rowing, tennis, and golf. Less extensive, but none the less important, relationships exist in Rugby football, cricket, badminton, table tennis, handball, volley ball, bowling, winter sports, and sailing.

Attention should be called to certain trends in intercollegiate sport which are apparent in this area. Boxing on an intercollegiate basis was supported by a considerable number of the larger institutions a few years ago. Some institutions have withdrawn from this type of competition. Intramural boxing has been retained. A few teams are still active with intercollegiate schedules. Wrestling, on the other hand, is growing in favor. More institutions, large and small, are introducing the sport or expanding the existing programs. This interest is reflected in the secondary schools throughout the Middle Atlantic States. Soccer football continues to grow in popularity. Whereas twenty years ago it was primarily a Philadelphia district sport with a few teams from other places, it is now a flourishing sport throughout the Second District.

The close proximity of institutions encourages intercollegiate competition on the junior varsity and freshman levels. In both wrestling and soccer there also exist extensive competitive relationships with schoolboy teams.

For many years lightweight crews (150 pounds) have represented the Eastern rowing colleges. In recent years 150-pound football has been developed to an amazing degree in the Second District. A league with a full schedule of games each year is in full operation—Cornell, Lafayette, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Villanova, and Yale constitute the membership. Carefully thought-out rules eliminate drastic weight reductions and both spring and pre-season training. Many college men of the lower-weight brackets are finding, through this game, an opportunity to continue a body-contact sport in college which heretofore has not been possible. Exceptional ones of this weight classification are still represented on the varsity teams of all institutions supporting lightweight football.

There is another trend in the realm of intercollegiate competition which is commanding attention in the Second District. Intramural directors are stressing competitive activities which have a definite carry-over value for post-college days. Volley ball, badminton, table tennis, handball, and bowling are outstanding examples. In many instances these activities are taught as a part of the required service program. Out of this emphasis has sprung a desire on the part of groups of undergraduates to try their skills against similar groups from other institutions. Consequently, there is a growing list of informal engagements. For three years two large institutions have combined forces in a round of competitions in most of the above-named sports in what they call a Play Day. In all these activities, students pay their own traveling expenses and supply most of their own equipment. Intercollegiate tournaments in badminton, table tennis, and bowling have been held and present indications are that other sports will follow the same trend. At least one institution, the University of Pennsylvania, has adopted regulatory measures covering recognition, eligibility, and supervision.

Of the fifty-three member institutions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the Second District, a large majority may be classed as small, privately administered colleges. Many of these are affiliated in one way or another with church organizations. Under the able leadership of C. E. Bilheimer of Gettysburg College a program has been developed for the small college section of our national Association. Much has been accomplished in consolidating the interest and evaluating the contributions of the smaller institutions.

Coöperative arrangements have been made within the past year to eliminate conflicts between important state and district meetings of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and other meetings involving the same college representatives. The Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference has been active in bringing about this understanding.

THIRD DISTRICT

PROFESSOR A. H. ARMSTRONG, GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

The outstanding event in the Third District this year has been, in my judgment, the decision of the presidents of the member institutions of the Southeastern Conference to appoint a commissioner of intercollegiate athletics who would

devote his full time to the supervision of intercollegiate athletics in the Southeastern Conference.

After a great deal of correspondence and numerous conferences with Major Griffith and others, a special committee made its report at a called meeting of the conference in Atlanta, Georgia, on July 5th, at which time it was voted to adopt the report of the committee which carried with it the necessary changes in the by-laws, fixing the duties of the commissioner.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to recommend a commissioner for the conference. This committee reported at a meeting on August 19th in Atlanta, and former Governor Martin Sennet (Mike) Conner was elected. The following statement was given to the press.

"Our invitation to you to attend this meeting is based upon a desire to acquaint you with the reasons for the important step which has been taken by the conference today and in the belief that you can help materially in making the plan effective. You are interested in football and other athletic sports. The presidents of the institutions in this conference are likewise interested in them and in making them serve as a part of the educational program. They believe in football and want to see it prosper as a collegiate sport. They have recognized the dangers inherent in the system operative throughout the country during the past few years and have united in an effort to improve the situation in this conference. The employment of a commissioner and the change in the constitution voted today are designed to accomplish this purpose.

"The question has been raised as to the need of a commissioner. Why couldn't the matter be handled by the presidents of the institutions? The reasons for such an officer may be summarized as follows:

"1. The enforcement of the rules of the conference as set out in the constitution and by-laws requires more time than the presidents of the institutions can give to this one phase of their varied responsibilities.

"2. If time were available it would be a matter of embarrassment for the representatives of one institution to investigate alleged irregularities in another.

"3. For the smooth functioning of the program, particularly in the case of football, there is need for an organized and systematic effort to keep out all those elements that tend to destroy the amateur character of the sport. It is believed that someone devoting his full time to conference problems can best develop an effective system.

"4. There needs to be some central clearing house for all problems related to recruiting, to eligibility, to officiat-

ing, to rules, etc., etc. A commissioner giving full time to these matters could serve this function.

"5. There is need for some one to serve as a liaison officer with other athletic bodies and conferences. No one has the time necessary to develop and keep up these contacts.

"The commissioner appointed will be charged with the varied duties indicated above. In his efforts to see that the letter and the spirit of the regulations are observed he is empowered to make investigations upon the request of interested parties or on his own initiative. He will work under the direction of the Executive Committee of the conference and appeals from his decisions may be made only to that body.

"The adoption of this plan has not been due to a feeling that there have been more abuses in this conference than in other sections. The step has been taken with a view to eliminating abuses and to insuring clean, wholesome, amateur competition throughout the conference in all intercollegiate sports.

"The conference has authorized open athletic scholarships in the past. It expects to continue this policy because it believes that scholarships awarded by the Faculty Committee are better than unauthorized subsidies given by interested groups or individuals. The amendments to the by-laws recently adopted are designed to eliminate certain questionable practices in connection with recruiting athletes. It should eliminate the danger to the amateur spirit inherent in the practice of holding out unwarranted inducements in the form of summer jobs or other emoluments to high school seniors.

"Sports writers have made a definite contribution to the advancement of football and other sports in the South. We know that you are vitally interested in the present situation and that you can render real service in connection with the plan launched today. In addition to acquainting you with the reasons for the plan adopted, and the purposes back of it, we are seeking your sympathetic coöperation in the hope that all forces may unite to strengthen the sports program and the amateur spirit in the conference."

Governor Conner is a graduate of the University of Mississippi and of the Yale Law School. He served as governor and has devoted his time to the practice of law in his state. He has made a fine impression on both athletic and faculty men.

As usual, competition in this district has been keen, especially in the Southeastern Conference. Attendance at the larger institutions has been unusually good, but a good many

of the smaller liberal arts colleges are finding it increasingly difficult to keep in the swim.

There has been a most gratifying increase in the intramural programs of the various institutions, and a splendid increase in the so-called minor sports programs and facilities. The effort to rehabilitate baseball has not been particularly successful.

No athletic millenium is in sight in this district, but there is a very definite gain in the interest and responsibility which the presidents and other administrative officers of our institutions are accepting, and a healthy and active desire to see the all too obvious dangers in intercollegiate athletics clearly recognized, sanely faced and adequately controlled.

FOURTH DISTRICT

FRANK McCORMICK

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Heightened interest in intercollegiate football, as reflected in marked increases in attendance; extensive plans for coöperation in integrating the physical education and athletic programs with national defense; and an affirmation of the revised code of the N. C. A. A. were features of the past year in the Fourth District.

Football attendance in the district was estimated to have increased approximately 11 per cent over 1939. Much of the interest centered about three outstanding teams in the Western Conference which, by their schedules, engaged in round-robin competition with Minnesota prevailing to win the conference championship. Conference football attendances, on the basis of game averages, were 14.9 per cent over 1939. The conference schedule was played with nine teams after the University of Chicago announced its abandonment of intercollegiate football, making clear at the same time its complete adherence to conference precepts and its desire to maintain competition in all other sports.

In common with other N. C. A. A. colleges, district members, particularly since the World War, have maintained physical education and athletic programs which make valuable contributions to the physical preparedness which has assumed great importance in national defense. Considerable attention has been given in recent months to further integrating these programs with national preparedness. Of note are projected program expansions and research studies associated with national defense, conducted by the colleges.

Fourth District members unanimously endorsed the revised N. C. A. A. constitution and its code of conduct in the

administration of athletics. A revised code for the Western Conference, strengthening points previously applied, was administered in highly satisfactory fashion.

A reaffirmation of Western Conference policy opposing all post-season football contests was expressed by conference faculties, considering a plan for annual competition between Pacific Coast and Western Conference teams in the New Year's Day Rose Bowl.

With sincerest regrets members of the Fourth District and the nation observed the death the past year of Noble Kizer, Director of Athletics at Purdue University, whose devotions and sacrifices to his work were best characterized by his given name.

The Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference includes in its membership four colleges of this district. This conference adheres closely to the N.C.A.A. code, is represented at the national tournaments, whenever possible, and is represented at the annual convention by athletic directors from several colleges and by a conference delegate.

FIFTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR F. H. EWERHARDT, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

The Fifth District membership, comprising the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and both Dakotas, has shown an increase of from sixteen to twenty-three members during the period 1935 to 1940. Within this area there are some sixteen athletic conferences with a membership of over seventy-five institutions. There are also several junior college conferences.

For the second year, the Big Six and Missouri Valley Conferences have been using the commissioner's plan of assigning football and basketball officials. The Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, composed of six institutions, has adopted the same plan beginning with the school year of 1940. The office of the commissioner provides a neutral agency for the appointment of football and basketball officials. This office takes over the general business details, correspondence and negotiations which ordinarily are done between coaches and officials. It eliminates an "employer-employee" relationship otherwise unavoidable between coaches and officials and obviously incompatible with the independent thinking and rulings demanded from officials on the field. All pertinent data, records, reports, ratings, and schedules are in the commissioner's office. This plan weeds out the incompetent and insures the discovery, recognition and advancement of capable officials, and, in general,

develops courageous and fearless officiating of a standard that invites and commands the full confidence of players, coaches, and public. The 1939 and 1940 football season results have been very gratifying with very little spectator and press criticism. The spectators are becoming more familiar with the proper use of hand signals designating fouls.

The University of Nebraska, representing the Big Six Conference, received and accepted the invitation to play in the Rose Bowl game, meeting Stanford University of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The Second Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Tournament, played in Kansas City last March, proved to be a success, both from the standpoint of interest and of finance. The financial report appeared in the September N. C. A. A. *News Bulletin*.

In the Western play-off at Kansas City, March 22 and 23, Kansas defeated Rice in the first round and Southern California defeated the University of Colorado. In the final of the Western play-off, Kansas won a close game from Southern California. This brought Indiana, the winner of the Eastern play-off, into the final game at Kansas City on March 30, with Indiana winning the N. C. A. A. championship. The memorial service between halves for Dr. Naismith, the originator of the game of basketball, was very impressive. At the close of the game, President Owens of the N. C. A. A. presented the trophies and awards to the competing teams.

While the major interest in the Fifth District is focused on football and basketball, other sports receive their due attention. Oklahoma A & M College again won the N. C. A. A. wrestling championships. Two successful relay meets are held each year; namely the Kansas Relays at Lawrence and the Drake Relays at Des Moines. The Drake Relays last year had the largest attendance in the history of these relays. From the standpoint of performance, the marks at the Drake Relays are on a par with those made at the Penn Relays.

The intercollegiate athletic world lost a pioneer in American athletics, a coach whose record is almost without equal. Edward Clark Gallagher who had been at Oklahoma A & M College, thirty-four years died last August. During that time he served twenty-nine years as a staff member of the athletic and physical education department, and coached twenty-three Oklahoma A & M varsity wrestling teams.

General matters pertaining to intercollegiate competition have gone on about the same as in previous years, with perhaps one exception. Undoubtedly there is a feeling of unrest in the minds of a number of administrators in this part of the country. Repeatedly I have heard expressed a wish, a forlorn hope as someone put it, that somehow, some way

may be found to change the present unsatisfactory tendency of overemphasizing intercollegiate football and to put it in its proper place. Unless a remedy is found, some prefer to discontinue football entirely. This is not idle talk, but comes from men of educational institutions high in authority, who are favorably disposed toward football as an intercollegiate sport. They believe, however, that the present trend is contrary to good educational policy, that in too many instances too much material aid is given to athletes in a manner surreptitious and under cover, disguised by one method or another. It is difficult for these men to reconcile this performance with the injury it most certainly inflicts upon the character, not only of the athlete, but also upon the non-athlete. Any attempt to minimize this situation is but an effort to justify our administrative performance.

Perhaps the answer to this problem will be an arbitrary division of types of institutions: First, the larger and more powerful who can, and perhaps, feel they must, promote big-time football. Secondly, the larger institutions who prefer not to subsidize and who will seek competition with schools that are like-minded. These will probably include the private institutions. Finally, the smaller schools who, finding it unwise and unprofitable to try to emulate the larger ones will work out a plan satisfactory to them, although probably unsatisfactory to the alumni and townspeople.

SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR JAMES C. DOLLEY, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

There is relatively little in the way of significant new developments to report from the Sixth District.

Eligibility rules remain virtually unchanged in Arkansas and Texas institutions. However, the Border Conference (comprising Arizona State Teachers at Flagstaff, Arizona State Teachers at Tempe, the University of Arizona, University of New Mexico, New Mexico A & M College, and Texas College of Mines) reports a recent change in regulations governing transfers from senior colleges. Such transfers are required to spend one year in residence at a conference institution before becoming eligible for athletic participation, and, if they have competed on freshman or varsity teams at the institution from which they transferred, they are charged with an extra year of competition in that sport in the Border Conference. This conference also reports a tendency to shorten freshman game schedules.

Public interest in intercollegiate athletics, especially in basketball and football, appears to be increasing in the Sixth

District. Certainly this is true in the Southwest Athletic Conference. Last winter several conference basketball games were played before capacity crowds. The Rice-Texas game for the championship, incidentally won by Rice, drew some 8,000 spectators in Austin, hundreds of people being unable to obtain admission. From scattered information, attendance at football games this season appears to have increased over the preceding year. At least three conference games were played to sell-out crowds, the A & M-Texas game on Thanksgiving being played before 45,000 people, a record turnout in this area. Indeed, the public demand for tickets for certain games has been so great as to render ticket scalping a serious problem.

The quality of play in the Sixth District continues to be excellent. The Texas A & M football teams of 1939-40 and 1940-41 were recognized as among the best in the nation, as were the University of Texas baseball teams for the same years. The Rice basketball team made a good showing in the N. C. A. A. championship play-off, and both the New Mexico Aggies and the University of Texas sampled Eastern basketball in games at Madison Square Garden. Both Rice and the University of Texas finished among the first ten in the national track and field championships last June. The University of Texas swimming and golf teams made a good showing in the 1940 N. C. A. A. championships, and Rice Institute's fine tennis player, Frank Guernsey, reached the quarter-finals at Haverford last June.

Interest in post-season football games continues on the increase in the Sixth District. Some two years ago the Border Conference made arrangements with the Sun Bowl Association, of El Paso, whereby the conference selects the host team for Sun Bowl games played in El Paso on New Year's Day. Last year this game was played between teams representing Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe and Catholic University of Washington, D. C. This year the same host team will entertain Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio.

Last spring the Southwest Conference recognized the Cotton Bowl game played at Dallas on New Year's Day as a part of its football program. The conference is to invite its championship team to meet some outstanding team from another section of the country in that event each year. In all probability, Fordham University and the Texas A & M College will be represented in the 1941 Cotton Bowl game.

Both football and basketball officiating continue to improve in the Southwest Conference. This is largely the result of the system of training, rating, and assigning game officials which is employed in this area. In the Border Con-

ference this work is handled by the conference commissioner, an office created in 1932 and filled at present by Professor E. L. Larson of the University of Arizona. In the Southwest Athletic Conference, Professor J. W. St. Clair of S. M. U. performs the same service, as executive secretary of the conference.

The recruiting and subsidizing of athletes continue to be a serious problem in Texas. If anything, the competition for good athletes, especially football players, appears to be increasing. That the quest for talent is not restricted to the larger institutions is indicated by the following statement of Dr. J. C. Godbey, Secretary of the Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference: "I doubt whether there is an institution in Texas among the collegiate conferences that does not give board, room, tuition, and fees to its football players." In this connection, it is significant to note that the smaller colleges are finding it increasingly difficult to stay in the football picture, both from the player and the financial viewpoint. Intercollegiate football is an expensive sport, and, unless attendance at games reaches a considerable figure, heavy operating losses result. All of the smaller college conferences in Texas and Arkansas are now permitting freshmen to play on varsity teams. This year the Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference limited the football squad of each member institution to thirty men, apparently in an effort to hold down expenses. Within the year, two members of the Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference have dropped out of intercollegiate athletics and resigned from their respective conferences.

It is rumored that several other institutions are seriously contemplating similar action. Perhaps this trend is merely a reflection of the generally difficult situation faced by the smaller institutions throughout the nation. It is very much to be hoped, however, that intercollegiate athletics will not become a luxury which can be afforded only by the larger institutions.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

REGISTRAR R. E. McWHINNIE, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

The states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming constitute the Seventh District. Within the borders of this group of states, four conferences are represented. All members of both the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference and the Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference are located within these states while this same geographical area contributes members to both

the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

The Seventh District included ten N. C. A. A. members at the opening of the current year. Three new members, Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, the University of Montana at Missoula, and Colorado School of Mines at Golden, have been approved and welcomed to membership since the Los Angeles meeting. The transfer of the University of Montana from the Seventh to the Eighth District has subsequently been completed.

The advantages of membership in the N. C. A. A. were called to the attention of the presidents of six eligible institutions within the boundaries of the district during the year, one of the same later affiliating with the Association.

There is some feeling in the district that the method adopted for distributing N. C. A. A. basketball tournament receipts can be improved, it being the recommendation of the district that full expenses of competing teams should be cared for before any allocation is made to the general funds of the Association. In other words, after the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet have been satisfied, the expenses of competing teams, including railway, Pullman, hotel, meals, and other approved items, should be the next claim on the receipts.

The limited interest in tennis in this district has in the past created some schedule conflicts between institutional contests and the N. C. A. A. try-outs. An effort to eliminate these conflicts has been initiated. While there is but limited opinion on the part of our members with regard to the conduct of college tennis championships, it is apparent the attitude can be fairly summarized by stating that the district favors such coöperative arrangements between the N. C. A. A. and the U. S. L. T. A. in the matter as may appeal to our national officers and Executive Committee.

The Seventh District Executive Committee held one meeting during the year, the same occurring on October 25 in Denver. Provision for summarizing N. C. A. A. sentiment in the district with regard to rules committee membership was made. Our year-by-year rotation plan for the vice-presidency was revised to include the new members. A general meeting of athletic representatives of all institutions in the district was planned possibly for February, 1941.

It is urged upon the officers and Executive Committee that the question of adding a second section to Article V, Section B of the constitution be presented to the New York meeting. The proposal suggests that district boundaries may be modified on petition of any institution concerned, when and if the application is endorsed by the vice-presidents of the inter-

ested districts and approved by the national Executive Committee.

Assuming that district vice-presidents shall continue the procedure for polling their districts on the acceptance of applications from prospective new members, it is suggested that a printed form be provided as a means of simplifying the explanation which must go out with each application.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR CHAS. C. MAY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

The past year has been a successful year in athletics for the Eighth District. A survey indicates that in general there has been an increase in interest in football as indicated by an increase in attendance. Basketball continues to show increased interest. In crew and track the Eighth District has been fortunate enough to be among the leaders in the United States. College baseball has not shown any definite improvement. Golf, tennis, swimming, fencing, and other minor sports, however, are all showing a very healthy growth, the interest in skiing having increased to such an extent that the facilities of all schools which participate have been taxed to the utmost. The Pacific Coast Conference has a regular ski meet which alternates from year to year between the Northern division and the Southern division. This increased participation in sports fits into our national preparedness program. It is our belief that a national emergency will find the men in the Eighth District ready.

What many consider the most significant step taken in intercollegiate athletic circles within a generation, has developed in the Eighth District during the year 1940. During this year, and as an outgrowth of an extensive and thorough survey conducted by the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference during a period of two full years, that conference has established a new athletic code proscribing the recruiting and subsidizing of athletes by its member institutions. The rules are comprehensive in their operation and scope and cover the activities of alumni and friends of the member schools as well as those of the institutions themselves. In a radical departure from the static "pass-and-pray" system of intercollegiate legislation, the Pacific Coast Conference was not content to pass its new rules and prayerfully hope that they might be observed, but set up the office of the commissioner of the conference to disseminate the new rules through all available channels, to interpret the rules in the interest of uniformity, to investigate violations of the rules, and last, and most important, to vigorously

enforce the provisions of the new code. The unwillingness of the conference to adopt an attitude of phlegmatic satisfaction in the mere enactment of its rules, and the willingness to recognize the truism that legislation without enforcement is but a gesture of despair, are healthy signs pointing toward the only effective remedy for those evils of which many have spoken but few have taken a stand to prevent.

During the first year of its operation, the new Pacific Coast Conference code has passed through the alembic of experience. It has been enforced, through the commissioner's office, in the face of the skepticism and criticism which are the legacies of all new ideas. The authority of the commissioner has been extended rather than relaxed, and he has been given the power to declare the athletic ineligibility of athletes at all institutions, when the institutions themselves or their alumni may have violated the rules with respect to any particular athlete. Already a dozen cases of ineligibility have been declared for violation of the rules against recruiting, and these have had a salutary effect in discouraging further infractions throughout the conference area. While appeals from rulings of the commissioner may be taken to the conference at its next meeting following the ruling, none were taken to the conference at the recent December meeting by any of the institutions involved.

It is believed that a new and effective approach has been here made to a vital problem of generally increasing perplexity and gravity, and that a courageous attempt is being made to solve it in a practical, though previously untried, manner. This effort should warrant the study of all persons interested in the improvement of the universal intercollegiate athletic picture, and the results of this program may point the way to a more informed approach to those problems which are now the most vexatious with which the membership of this organization must contend.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The Association Football Rules Committee has to report that in April, 1940, at Philadelphia, it held a full meeting at which were discussed and approved a considerable number of minor changes in the playing rules of the game, including those relating to charging, ungentlemanly conduct, rough play, football, off-side, and improper charging of the goal keeper.

The subject of face guards for those players wearing spectacles was fully discussed and it was decided that the use of such face guards should be declared illegal because dangerous to an opponent. Players finding it necessary to wear glasses should be provided with unbreakable glasses or be barred from playing.

It was also decided that in making substitutions in a game a horn should be blown to notify the referee of the game that a substitution was being made.

A number of balls submitted by manufacturers were reported on as having withstood vigorous tests, and were accordingly approved, the manufacturers being notified of such approved balls and the identification marks of such balls embodied in the rules.

All of the above changes and decisions were embodied in the rules forming part of the Intercollegiate Soccer Guide published by the American Sports Publishing Co.

Considerable discussion was had on the subject of holding soccer clinics for the purpose of disseminating correct knowledge of the playing of the game and the application of the rules to the playing and conduct of the game. It was decided that the committee should approve and encourage the holding of such clinics by responsible organizations.

The procurement of intelligently taken moving pictures of soccer games for use in developing pictorial knowledge of the game was discussed at length, but no definite action was taken in view of the great expense involved in the taking of such pictures.

D. STEWART,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

The N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee, working in conjunction with the other groups of the General Committee at their meeting in Kansas City, made a few major changes in the rules and several minor ones. The committee went on record requesting Mr. H. V. Porter and Mr. Oswald Tower to rewrite whatever sections of the rules needed clarification. This was done, and we all feel that we have a more readable and better understandable set of rules for 1941.

One of the major functions of the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee last year was the supervision of the N.C.A.A. championship tournaments. There was full co-operation on the part of all the members in this endeavor. Special credit and praise should go to Mr. H. G. Olsen, of Ohio State University, who was director general of the tournaments; to Mr. Phog Allen of Kansas University, who was in charge of the Western play-off and the championship tournament; and to Mr. Paul D. Hinkle who conducted the Eastern play-off. The committee is especially proud of the fact that we were able to pay all expenses of the tournaments and to reimburse the N.C.A.A. for the \$2,500 deficit of the year before, and, in addition, we were able to turn over to the N.C.A.A. a sizable sum of money.

At a business meeting, following the Basketball Rules Committee meeting in Kansas City, it was recommended by the committee that Mr. Olsen be continued as director general of the N.C.A.A. tournaments and that Mr. Allen be requested to continue another year in charge of the Western play-off and the championship tournament. The committee went on record as favoring Kansas City for another year for both the Western and final play-off. It was further agreed that this did not mean that Kansas City was definitely established as the location of either the Western play-off or the final championship game.

Schedule No. 1

NATIONAL BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 1, 1940

Receipts

Balance April 30, 1940.....	\$ 796.47	
Royalties American Sports Publishing Co.....	1,774.44	\$2,570.91

Expenditures

Printing Secretary's Office	20.58	
Oswald Tower—Honorarium	500.00	
Oswald Tower—Interpretation Meeting	28.00	
Oswald Tower—Edward Bulger	15.00	
Anderson Photo (For guide)	1.00	
Copies of Journal of School Health	3.60	568.18

Balance December 1, 1940		2,002.73
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Schedule No. 2

STATEMENT ON ROYALTIES (For year ending April 30, 1940)

Received from American Sports Publishing	\$1,774.44	
Less Committee Expense	568.18	
Net on Royalties		1,206.26
Payments due on net:		
5% to Canada	\$ 60.31	
10% to Y. M. C. A.	120.62	
85% to N. C. A. A.	1,025.33	1,206.26

Schedule No. 3

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS (December 1, 1940)

5% of net to Canada	
J. H. Crocker	\$ 30.16
A. H. Jefferess	30.15
10% of net to Y.M.C.A.	
J. E. Sproul	120.62
85% of net to N.C.A.A.	
John L. Griffith	1,025.33
	1,206.26

To N.C.A.A. from funds transferred from former Treasurer as due that organization on last years operation.....\$ 400.00

Total Payments\$1,606.26

BANK ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Balance — Schedule No. 1\$2,002.73
Disbursements — Schedule No. 3 1,606.26

Retained for Committee Expense for remaining part of present year\$ 396.47

J. W. ST. CLAIR,
Chairman.

BOXING

The Boxing Committee convened for the annual meetings at Sacramento, California, during the period of the national tournament. From April 2 to and including April 6 the committee held twelve meetings. These meetings were in addition to the committee's attendance at all sessions of the tournament.

The following members were present:

I. F. Toomey, California Aggies, Chairman
Tom Carruthers, University of Virginia
Carl Schott, Pennsylvania State
George Little, Rutgers University
Commander Ward Davis, U. S. Naval Academy
Dr. W. J. Bleckwenn, University of Wisconsin

The championships brought together representatives of all sections of the country where college boxing is maintain-

ed. In addition, entries were received from institutions that are newly established as boxing centers.

The financial returns from the bouts were not as high as expected but the caliber of the competition was very high. This tournament definitely established the fact that the efforts of the Rules Committee, to make college boxing a strictly college sport, were taking effect.

W. H. (Bill) Cowell of New Hampshire, former chairman of the committee, was unable to attend the meeting because of illness. This illness terminated with his death on August 30, 1940, and it is futile to endeavor to place in words how much the members of the Boxing Committee will miss his help and genial personality. His passing has deprived the N. C. A. A. and all college athletes of a true and staunch friend.

The next regular meeting of the committee will be held during the tournament at Pennsylvania State, but an informal meeting will be held during this present convention, by those members of the committee who plan to be on hand.

The committee welcomes suggestions which will assist in improving boxing in the colleges of the country.

I. F. TOOMEY
Chairman

FENCING

A survey of fencing activities among the 257 member colleges was made by means of a questionnaire. Approximately 100 of the colleges have fencing with an estimated 6000 men and women participating. It is believed that these figures are low. In half of the colleges the control is under the athletic association; the other half places control under the department of physical education. Only a few have no formal control. Eighty per cent of the schools have dual meets with other institutions. About 50 per cent participate in some sectional championship. Thirty per cent have paid fencing coaches and 20 per cent have amateur student coaches.

This survey shows that there is sufficient activity to warrant a National Collegiate Athletic Association championship. The sport is under control and possesses well-organized coaching methods which insure safe instruction and equipment. The fact that there is participation in dual meets and sectional championships indicates reasonable competitive ability.

As a result of this survey, the Rules Committee recommended and the Executive Committee authorized a one-day tournament consisting of men's individual championships in all weapons at Ohio State in the spring of 1941.

The Fencing Rules Committee appointed as Bout Committee for this tournament; Professor Royall Snow, Ohio State, Chairman; Dr. Scott Breckenridge, Kentucky; Dr. Frank Riebel, Ohio State, and Mr. Lucien Morris, Case.

The Rules Committee collaborated with the Amateur Fencers' League of America in the revision and publication of the fencing rules. This is the only official rules book on fencing in the United States. National Collegiate Athletic Association rules vary slightly from the standard rules. These differences are listed in the report of the 1939 Rules Committee.

JOHN R. HUFFMAN,
Chairman.

FOOTBALL

For several years past there has been a demand, originating largely in centers where professional football is flourishing, that your committee do something in the way of rules changes to increase scoring and to make college football more colorful. Your committee pointed out in previous reports that there was plenty of opportunity under the existing rules for the development of scoring plays and that what was needed was the avoidance, as much as possible, of rules changes so that coaches could work under stabilized rules and have an opportunity to explore the possibilities for the varied and novel attack which the present rules offer.

The season just ended would seem to justify our contentions. Certainly no season has ever produced such exciting and colorful contests. In spite of the new and clever defenses devised, the scoring increased. There were, of course, many games scheduled which brought together teams of such disparity in ability that lopsided scores resulted. This cannot be avoided in college games where the material varies so greatly from year to year. On the other hand where teams of reasonable equality met, the result was often a free-scoring contest with first one and then the other team going into the lead and with the issue in doubt until the final whistle blew. There were dozens of such contests in 1940, any one of which would have high-lighted the season a half-dozen years ago.

That both the football family and the football public realize we have a game which is hard to improve upon is shown by the fact that demands for rule changes are practically non-existent this year. Of course some minor changes may be necessary to clear up certain moot points and certain good suggestions have been made along this line. Between the time this is written and the date of the Rules Committee meeting some major change of real value may be suggested.

In any case your committee will consider carefully all suggestions which seem to have merit but will take no hasty or ill-advised action.

Three Sets of Rules

Speaking of rules brings to mind the unfortunate fact that our game is struggling to accommodate itself to three different sets of rules, namely, collegiate, high school and professional. That we are not lacking in blame for this situation I will not deny. However, I am not interested in assessing the blame. The stark fact is the only thing of importance. A great game — the greatest, I think, which has ever been devised — is suffering from this silly attempt to acquire "kudos" and publicity by three different organizations, each going its separate way in an effort to convince folks that its way is best. I have watched college, high school and "pro" games this year and as far as the spectator is concerned I am sure he cannot note any difference. But the player and coach and official is in a different boat. As each passes from one game to another he is confronted by differences that confuse and, at times, hamstring him. Do these differences do anything to promote safety for the players? No! Do they add to the interest or color of the game? No! Each one of these three sets of rules is good. Each makes possible a fine game. In fact each produces exactly the same game as far as the spectator is concerned. Then why are they different?

The answer is easy. The college rules, derived from the English Rugby game have, like Topsy, "just growed." Over sixty-five years the game has developed and this development made it necessary to change the rules from time to time. These changes are based on the needs of the game and the necessity of preserving it. They are cast in a matrix of tradition. But that tradition is based on facts, not fancies. The colleges feel this is their game as they developed it without aid from any outside source.

That, however, is a rather foolish attitude. Unless you have a patent on an article, anyone else may use it and adopt it. Even a patent has only a few years to run, then anyone may take your idea and use, change or improve it. The "pros" have attempted to do this very thing. The changes they have made in the collegiate rules are probably perfectly satisfactory to them. They, naturally, must cater to the spectators and their players, being more mature, more experienced and better able to take care of themselves, can — this I doubt — be subjected to danger of injury which we in the colleges or schools are in duty bound to rule against.

Now we come to the high schools. Some difference in rules may be necessary due to the fact that their players are, in most part, immature boys. But such changes could easily be incorporated in a general set of rules as exceptions applying to school games. Frankly, the reason for the existing high school code is because the N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee did not see fit to incorporate into its body a group of high school representatives. Accordingly — and I cannot greatly blame them — the national officers of the High School Federation were peeved and decided to have their own rules. At the start there was little or no change from the college rules. But the rewriting was done so that the sequence, the terminology and phraseology were entirely different so as to make it almost impossible to compare the two sets of rules which in their final essence said exactly the same thing.

Since then many changes have been made in the high school rules although few of them are of major importance. The gentleman — a very capable student of football — who wrote the high school rules is now, I understand, the rules authority for the "pro" rules. There are few men with a better knowledge of the rules of football and I can only speak highly of the work he has done. In short, all three sets of rules are good, but there is not the slightest excuse for the existence of more than one set of rules.

Injuries and Fatalities

Under each of these three sets of rules the injuries and fatalities have decreased. This is not due so much to the foresight of the rules makers as to the committees on injuries of the N.C.A.A. and the Coaches Association, and also to the high school administrators who have brought about a much more careful supervision of the players and constant check and care of even minor injuries. The record on fatalities as compiled by Professor Floyd R. Eastwood under date of December 11 shows but twelve fatalities for the entire country. Of these, four were only indirectly attributable to football, as for instance, death from a heart attack. Of the remaining eight fatalities one occurred in a game of touch football. Therefore the list of fatalities properly chargeable against the game of football is as follows:

Sand-lot	1
High school	5
College	1

This is a vastly different picture from the one we viewed eight or ten years ago. Although the number of players has

increased enormously in these years, fatalities have decreased 70 to 80 per cent.

As to the general accident picture, Professor Eastwood advises me that a preliminary report will be available in mimeographed form at the meeting in New York on December 30-31.

Officiating

There were several officiating mistakes this year which received wide publicity. Accordingly many people think that officiating during the past season was not up to standard. This is not borne out by the information coming to your committee. Officiating throughout the country was generally satisfactory. Mistakes in rules interpretation were few. The highly publicized mistakes were human errors which always will occur, but because they had a more or less direct bearing on the outcome of the game they received wide attention. Over and against these few mistakes are to be set the thousands of opportunities for mistakes when none were made. Football owes much to the earnest, capable men who administer its rules.

WALTER R. OKESON,
Chairman.

GYMNASTICS

The following is a report of the N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Committee for the year 1939-1940.

The Third Annual N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Championships were held at the University of Chicago, April 13th, 1940, with six teams and thirty-two contestants competing. The meet was won by the University of Illinois with 20 points; Temple University and the United States Naval Academy were tied for second with 17 points; the University of Minnesota was fourth with 16½ points; Chicago was fifth with 7½ points and Denison University did not place.

P. Fina, Illinois, and J. Giallombardo, Illinois, tied for first place in the all-around championship; L. Fina of Illinois was third and E. Danser of Temple University was fourth.

The competition in all events was very keen and the work performed of a very high calibre.

The meet was attended by an enthusiastic, capacity crowd.

We are looking forward to the 1941 meet with hopes of doubling our entry list.

The meeting of the Gymnastic Rules Committee was held at Grand Lake, Colorado, on September 6th and 7th at which time the rules were discussed and several revisions made. We now believe that we have rules that will be adopted by

all sections of the country in a very short time. The committee recommended that the 1941 championships should be held as in the past at the University of Chicago. Tentative date is April 12th or April 19th.

D. L. HOFFER,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

The annual meeting was held at Yale University April 19-20 with the following committee members present: Harmon, Keller, Neidlinger, Prettyman, Bushnell, Zitzman, Hodder, Snively, Thomas, Tirrell for Sill and Vaughan for Hallock.

Relatively few changes, mostly of minor importance, were made mainly for the purpose of clarification and standardization of the rules, with a special effort being made to establish uniformity with other existing rules and at the same time maintain college hockey as a rugged, active game suitable to American school and college men and commensurate with the standards of play and sportsmanship associated with college sports. The rules as they now stand are very similar to those used by Canadian colleges and other amateur organizations and readily permit inter-participation between colleges and other such organizations with a minimum of adjustment. A.A.U. ice hockey is played under the N.C.A.A. rules.

A survey of ice hockey throughout the country shows that the number of schools and colleges participating in the game has increased rather materially during the past few years. This is especially true in the mid-West and West, and even in some of the Southern sections where indoor skating rinks are making it possible to promote the game. In Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, in Colorado and on the Pacific Coast a considerable number of colleges have introduced ice hockey into their intercollegiate programs in recent years. Unmistakably there is a growing interest in this sport in the schools and colleges of the United States.

The effect of this renewed interest is beginning to show in the development and improvement of native-born players. More and more American school and college teams are participating with teams representing Canadian institutions. With continued interest and development college hockey in the United States is rapidly reaching a level more nearly on a par with that of Canadian teams.

In recent years there has been developed a very healthy cooperation between the A.A.U. and N.C.A.A. hockey committees. Several members of the National Collegiate group

are also serving on the A.A.U. committee and mutual assistance is being enjoyed. Since the N.C.A.A. does not hold national championships in ice hockey the A.A.U. tournament affords an opportunity for college teams to participate in national championships. College teams are welcome and invited to participate. Last year at Lake Placid, New York, the championship was won by the University of Minnesota team.

ALBERT J. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

LACROSSE

For the first time in several years no radical changes were made in the playing rules for 1940. The game as played has become well balanced and the shortening of the field from ninety to eighty yards proved to be most satisfactory.

With the stabilization of the rules, the officiating in all districts became more efficient with the result that the 1940 season was, perhaps, the most satisfactory of any in recent years.

In general, the game has increased in popularity in the South, with Duke, Virginia and other colleges in the Dixie League participating. In the North the game has developed rapidly among the preparatory schools.

The University of Maryland was again voted the Wingate Trophy, indicative of the outstanding college team in the United States.

A feature of the year was the game at Baltimore in June, between teams representing the North and South the members of which were selected from the outstanding players of each district by committees and coached by a committee of coaches from the North and South respectively. The game was won by one goal by the team representing the North.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER
Chairman

SWIMMING

The committee met at the time of the National Collegiate championships held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., March 29 and 30, 1940, for their annual meeting to discuss all matters pertaining to National Collegiate swimming and to conduct the National Collegiate swimming championships.

The following rules changes were made for the year 1940-41:

Page 12, Rule III, Sec. 11: Changed to read as follows:

"In events where the finish of the race is not against a solid wall, each competitor shall have finished the race when any part of his person reaches the finish, which shall be a vertical plane whose upper boundary shall be a finish rope at least 3 feet above the water from which are suspended a continuous line of triangular-shaped pennants of sufficient length to touch the water. These triangular-shaped pennants should be slightly weighted so that they will hang perpendicularly. For the purpose of accuracy the rope should be suspended from rigid supports or standards. This vertical finish plane, beginning at the rope at its top border and made visible above the water by the pennants, shall be considered to extend the entire width and depth of the pool." Page 14, Rule IV, Section 2, 4th Par. Delete the sentence "He shall act as chief judge, assisting in picking the winner of first place in every race."

Page 13, Rule IV, Section 1. Add the words "at least" before the words "three finish judges."

Page 20, following Rule X, add:

Rule XI. The individual medley swim shall be a race in which one third of the distance shall be of breast stroke, one third of back stroke and one third of a stroke other than back or breast stroke as defined in these rules, the strokes to be swum in the order listed.

Page 20, Rule X, back stroke: Add to the first sentence the following: "The starting signals for the back stroke shall be the same as for all other races." Delete "At the sound of the pistol," the sentence to begin with, "The competitors shall push off on their backs" etc.

Because of the ever-increasing number of entries in the championships it was deemed necessary that trials be moved to times earlier in the two-day championships than had held heretofore. At the New Haven meeting the 440-yard time trials were moved from Saturday afternoon to Saturday morning.

The request for the inclusion of Y. M. C. A. material in the *Guide* was rejected, but since the last meeting of the committee Mr. Cureton of Springfield College has again requested the committee to consider the matter.

The sub-committee on diving, meeting with diving committees of other sports governing bodies, is giving excellent service in carrying on the uniformity of the diving rules nationally and internationally.

For the second year Mr. John Miller of Mercersburg Academy was elected chairman of the publication board for the 1941 N. C. A. A. Swimming Guide. The work of Mr. Miller and his committee deserves the sincere thanks of the entire

school and college swimming world, not only for the excellence of their work in publishing all possible swimming information, but also for the early date of publication, the *Guide* being on the market the first week in August.

The Annual Meet

The Seventeenth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Championships were held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., March 29 and 30, 1940, with the fullest and most representative entry list in the history of this great meet. Thirty-six colleges and universities and 173 different individuals were entered. Of this number 159 different individuals from thirty-five colleges actually competed, as follows:

Bowdoin	Kenyon	Purdue
Brown	Massachusetts State	Rensselaer Tech.
Cincinnati	Michigan	Rutgers
Columbia	Michigan State	So. California
Connecticut	North Central	Springfield
Dartmouth	Northwestern	Syracuse
Florida	Ohio State	Texas
Franklin & Marshall	Oregon	U. S. Military Academy
Georgia Tech.	Pennsylvania	Villanova
Harvard	Penn State	Wayne
Iowa	Pittsburgh	Yale
Iowa State	Princeton	

Individual Entries

1500 meters free style.....	23	1-meter (low board) dive.....	23
50 yards free style.....	33	3-meter (high board) dive....	21
100 yards free style.....	51	400 yards free style relay	
220 yards free style.....	30	teams.....	13
200 yards breast stroke....	20	300 yards medley relay	
150 yards back stroke.....	28	teams.....	15
440 yards free style.....	27		

Outstanding events in the competition were the 1500 meters free style, in which Harold Stanhone of Ohio State set a new National Collegiate meet record of 20 m. 15.8 sec., and the 100 yards free style, won by Gus Sharemet, Michigan, in which the time of the sixth qualifying man—52.8 sec.—was better than the winning time of the previous year. Although there were many fine performances, this 100-yard race undoubtedly was the feature event of the meet. A scrutiny of the summary will show how outstanding this great annual competition has become. For the fourth successive year since the establishment of the N. C. A. A. meet as a team championship, the great University of Michigan team finished in first place, but for the first time there were

many more colleges in the top bracket as the team scores, which follow, will show:

Michigan	45	Army	4
Yale	42	Brown	2
Ohio State	39	Kenyon	2
Wayne	25	North Central	2
Princeton	20	Texas	2
Harvard	12	Franklin & Marshall	1
So. California	8		

In connection with the championships, meetings of various bodies were held at every possible interval during the three-day session. Not only did the Rules Committee have its annual meeting, but the college coaches held their annual meeting, as well as several informal gatherings. The interscholastic coaches had theirs, and the N. C. A. A. Sub-Committee on Diving also had a meeting. The ninety-seven men who attended the Yale Athletic Association luncheon on Saturday noon were an indication of the importance of this meet as a rallying point for the coaches and swimming administrators.

In spite of the disappointment following the cancellation of the Olympic Games, the N. C. A. A. swimming program, of which these championships are the yearly crowning achievement, goes forward steadily and the 1940 meet showed that the sport is in a growing and healthy condition.

A vote of thanks was extended to Professor Clarence W. Mendell, Chairman of the Board of Athletic Control at Yale; to Mr. Harold Woodcock, and to Yale University for their generous hospitality.

Individual Champions

	Time
50 yards free style.....Lumsden, Wayne.....	23.1
100 yards free style.....G. Sharemet, Michigan.....	51.8
220 yards free style.....H. Johnson, Yale.....	2:13.1
440 yards free style.....Clark, Wayne.....	4:50.0
150 yards back stroke.....Vande Weghe, Princeton.....	1:34.6
220 yards breast stroke.....Higgins, Ohio State.....	2:23.7
1500 meters.....Stanhope, Ohio State.....	20:15.8
1-meter (low board) dive.....Patnik, Ohio State.....	147.04 pts.
2-meter (high board) dive.....Clark, Ohio State.....	166.82 pts.
400 yards relay.....	3:31.0
Michigan (G. Sharemet, Gillis, Hutchens, Barker)	
300 yards medley relay.....	2:54.9
Michigan (Heydt, G. Sharemet, J. Sharemet)	

R. J. H. KIPHUTH
Chairman

TRACK AND FIELD

The annual meeting of the National Collegiate Track and Field Rules Committee was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 19-20, 1940, on the occasion of the annual track and field meet. The following members of the committee were present:

K. L. Wilson, Chairman, Northwestern University
Fred D. Tootell, Rhode Island State College, First District
Charles D. Werner, Pennsylvania State College, Second District
Wilbur Hutsell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Third District
E. C. Hayes, University of Indiana, Fourth District
Franklin P. Johnson, Drake University, Fifth District
Joe E. Irish, Colorado College, Seventh District
Karl Schlademan, Washington State College, Eighth District
E. A. Thomas, Kansas State High School Association

The first matter of business was action by the committee upon means and methods of rating the candidates for the 1940 Honor Roll. It was decided that a minimum of ten men should be selected in each event, and that so far as possible, the committee would limit itself to the selection of these ten men. However, because of the varying conditions under which performances were made, the committee felt that, in cases where the selection of only ten men might work an injustice on one or two extra men whose performances were apparently on a par with the man who was selected in tenth position, these extra men would also have their names and performances included in the Honor Roll.

Further efforts were made to clarify the working of the rules so as to standardize interpretations. There was considerable discussion of the advisability of substituting a 3-foot hurdle for the standard 2-foot 6-inch hurdle in the 220-yard hurdle event. It was the consensus of the committee that the 3-foot hurdle would tend to make more of a hurdle race of this event and less of a sprint. While the committee did not feel that it was justified in making a sweeping change from the established low-hurdle standard, it did think that experimentation with a special 3-foot 220-yard hurdle event in the 1941 relay carnivals might be helpful in further consideration of such a change.

The committee also decided to include in the *Track and Field Guide* a page showing the eligibility rules for competitors in the N.C.A.A. meet, and an outline of the procedure to be followed by institutions or conferences in applying for

membership in or affiliation with the N. C. A. A. It is felt that this will clear up much misunderstanding that occurs at the time entries are sent in to the annual championship meet.

The committee recommended that the next N.C.A.A. track and field championships be held on the coast at Stanford University, and suggested that some thought be given by the Executive Committee to working out a better plan on the guarantee to participating athletes. It was felt that if an institution, in order to get the meet, was forced to put up a large guarantee, soon we would reach a point where no one would care to be the host school.

Annual Meet

The Nineteenth Annual N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships were held at the University of Minnesota on June 21-22, 1940. This was the second time that the University of Minnesota was selected as the location for this great meet.

The Track and Field Rules Committee was authorized to guarantee the expenses of the outstanding athletes in their respective events, and this committee selected ninety-one for full allowance of Pullman and railroad fares. In addition to these, seventeen other athletes qualified for expense allowances by placing in the meet. There were 181 competitors, representing sixty-one different universities and colleges throughout the United States, and the class of competition was probably the best we have ever had.

The University of Minnesota, under the capable leadership of Frank McCormick, Director of Athletics, did a great job of promoting and directing the meet. The advance interest was great, and the advance sale of tickets unusually good, but the most severe rain storms of the year on both Friday and Saturday caused the track to be flooded and the meet to be postponed for a couple of hours. Because of the heavy rain, there was practically no gate sale, and we ran into a large deficit.

Fortunately, we were able to run off the field events in the marvelous University of Minnesota field house, and the spectators had the unusual opportunity of seeing these events at very close range.

In the meantime, a very capable ground crew had drained the water off the track and the running races were held. These probably were the most difficult conditions under which a track meet has been held in years, but despite these facts, there were some great marks made in both the field events and on the track.

The total receipts were \$7484.55, and after the expenses of the meet were deducted, we had a very sizable deficit. This was paid by the University of Minnesota and the N. C. A. A., and it is hoped that in the future, this money may be paid back.

The meet results were as follows:

University of Southern Calif.	47	Idaho	7
Stanford	28½	Alabama State	6
California	24	Fresno State	6
Penn State	24	Minnesota	6
Louisiana State	22	Army	5
Indiana	20	Pittsburgh	5
Texas	20	Wisconsin	5
Michigan	19	Michigan Normal	4
Nebraska	18½	Virginia	4
Rice	18	Xavier (N. O.)	3½
Tufts	18	Oklahoma Aggies	2½
Washington State	18	Loyola (Chicago)	2
U. C. L. A.	17	Kansas	2
Georgetown	16	Oklahoma	2
Michigan State	11	Prairie View	2
Oregon	11	Utah	2
Missouri	10	Washington	2
Maryland	8	Ohio State	1
New York Uni.	8	Kansas State	1
Princeton	8	Marquette	1½

K. L. WILSON
Chairman

WRESTLING

The Thirteenth Annual National Collegiate Wrestling Tournament was held at the University of Illinois March 29 and 30, 1940. The meet was the second largest ever held with the Middle West again showing the largest representation.

Oklahoma A & M won the team championship for the fourth consecutive year, followed by Indiana University and the University of Michigan. A complete record of team scores and individual places may be found in the May, 1940, N.C.A.A. News Bulletin.

Attendance was in many ways disappointing, despite the admirable efforts of Mr. H. E. Kenney and the University of Illinois and their fine arrangements. Lack of student interest may be taken as typical at Western schools where, in most cases, admission to dual meets in track, swimming, wrestling, etc., is on a yearly coupon plan and involves no cash outlay.

Motion pictures of the tournament were taken, consisting of four 16-mm reels of 400 feet each. These will be loaned to institutions which participated in the meet and shared in

the proportionate cost of the films by paying transportation charges. Other institutions may borrow the films by paying the proportionate cost (\$2.78) and transportation charges. Application should be made to Mr. B. R. Patterson, Wrestling Coach at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

More rules changes were approved for 1940-41 than in any previous year. The minor changes involved a general rearrangement of order to gain a more logical sequence and rewordings for clarification. The major rules changes:

1. Provision for awarding four places in all conference or wrestling association meets, in each weight division, instead of three places. Drawings and first-place matches will be conducted as heretofore. Consolation second and third-place rounds will be eliminated. The defeated finalist automatically will take second place. One consolation round will be held, involving all contestants defeated by the finalists in each half bracket of each weight class.

2. A point system for deciding matches in which a fall does not occur and differing somewhat from other point systems in local use was adopted after serious deliberation and with the hope that it will be followed uniformly, checking the growing tendency in some organizations to modify the regular rules as adopted by the rules committee.

Mr. H. E. Kenney of the University of Illinois and Mr. Ray Swartz of the U. S. Naval Academy were elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the Wrestling Coaches Association for the ensuing year. W. Austin Bishop of the University of Pennsylvania was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

A satisfactory growth of interest in college wrestling, among competitors and spectators, is noted, together with great increase of interest in high school wrestling. Clinics and rules interpretation meetings are showing their fine effects.

The death of E. C. Gallagher, veteran wrestling coach of Oklahoma A & M College, removes from the field an outstanding figure whose memory and influence will be perpetuated by his numerous proteges.

R. G. CLAPP,
Chairman.

NOTE: During the year 1940, national championships have been held in basketball, boxing, gymnastics, swimming, track and field, wrestling, cross country, golf and tennis. The financial statements of the championships appear in Appendix III.

REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

1940 N. C. A. A. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

A total of eighty-six men, representing forty-one schools, competed in the finals of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championships at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., June 24 to 29, 1940. A total of sixty-five men from thirty-eight schools were entered in the singles competition and thirty-three teams from twenty-five schools were entered in the doubles competition. The qualifying rounds had a total list of 191 in the singles competition and ninety-two in the doubles teams.

Don McNeill, of Kenyon, seeded number one in the tourney and later winner of the men's national title, went to the finals in straight sets and there defeated Joseph R. Hunt, seeded second from the Naval Academy, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0. In the doubles competition an unseeded pair, James Wade and Larry Dee of Stanford, defeated Robert Harmon and Robert Peacock of California in the finals, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 2-6, 6-2.

The National Committee during the past several months has conducted a survey regarding the future conduct of the national tournament. On the basis of replies to questionnaires, and opinions expressed at the time of the qualifying tournaments and at the final tournament, I make the following recommendations:

That the N. C. A. A. take over the management of the tournament and decide the time and place for all events, but, in doing so, the N. C. A. A. use, at least for the next several years, considerable care in the appointment of its committees so that both the National Committee and the various sectional committees have as members individuals who are thoroughly familiar with the conduct of tournaments from the U. S. L. T. A. point of view. Personally, I am opposed to large committees as they are unworkable, and I would suggest that each section have a committee of three members, two of whom would be college officials and one of whom would be an outstanding tennis enthusiast who has had some U. S. L. T. A. experience. I would suggest that the chairman of each of these committees be one of the college officials. In setting up the sectional committees I would suggest that the Fifth District be included partly in

the Fourth and partly in the Sixth. A similar procedure is suggested for the National Committee except that it might include five men, three college officials and two U. S. L. T. A. men. By U. S. L. T. A. men I do not mean their appointment by the U. S. L. T. A., but men appointed by the N. C. A. A. who have had U. S. L. T. A. experience in the conduct of tournaments.

Committees, their personnel based on experience of the last three years, have been recommended to the Executive Committee. Personnel of the suggested National Committee includes Professor T. Nelson Metcalf, University of Chicago, Co-Chairman; Dr. P. A. Penick, University of Texas; William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los Angeles; Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia; and Charles S. Garland, Baltimore.

CHARLES S. GARLAND, *Chairman,*
Intercollegiate Tennis Committee

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt.,
June 24-29, 1940

Although the 1940 N. C. A. A. Golf Championships were held on the Eastern seaboard for the first time in fifteen years, the tournament brought representative teams and individuals from every part of the country. The field of 168 represented forty-three schools and included twenty-five full teams, and was second only to the 1939 field at Des Moines, Iowa, as the largest in the meet's history.

Several innovations contributed to the color and success of the tournament. A beautiful official N. C. A. A. flag was raised and the driving contest, conducted under a new arrangement, drew the largest field ever to compete in this feature. Stanley Kowal of Michigan State won the longest drive contest with an effort of 304 yards and three tied for the best average in the driving contest. They were Bill Jennings of Princeton, Bob Palmer of Michigan and Dale Morey of L. S. U., each averaging 266 2/3 yards.

Another innovation was an East-West match, between teams of ten selected stars from the East and West, staged for the benefit of the Red Cross. The event netted approximately \$500 for that benefit, one-half of which was the personal donation of Bartlett Arkell, President of the Ekwanok Club and one of golf's outstanding benefactors. The match was won on the last green, 3 to 2, by the East team.

A beautiful silver bowl, to be known as the "Chick" Evans bowl and to be a traveling trophy, going to the tournament individual champion in the same manner that the Maxwell

cup is emblematic of the team championship, was presented to the N. C. A. A. golf championships by Mr. Arkell.

The team competition resulted in a tie between Princeton University and Louisiana State University, each with a score of 601, tying the all-time team record set by Stanford in 1938. The Princeton team was composed of Selby (145), Zimmerman (148), Paye (153) and Munger (155). The L. S. U. team comprised McDowell (144), Stewart (149), Costello (154) and Sharpe (154). The Maxwell cup, team trophy, will reside at each institution for six months. The team standings were as follows:

L. S. U.....601	Iowa State618	Virginia627
Princeton601	Michigan State..620	Harvard627
Georgetown606	Northwestern ...621	Texas628
Duke612	Yale621	Amherst631
Illinois616	Ohio State623	Notre Dame643
So. Calif.617	Michigan625	Wisconsin645
Stanford617	Dartmouth626	Union651

F. Dixon Brooke, of the University of Virginia, staged a brilliant comeback in the final match to win the individual title and the "Chick" Evans bowl over Harry Haverstick, of Swarthmore, one up.

In the annual business meeting of the Undergraduate Association, Peter Page of Princeton was elected president and Warren Berl of Stanford, secretary, for 1941.

It was recommended by the Golf Committee that the 1941 championships be held over the Scarlet Course of Ohio State University. After all expenses of the 1940 championships had been met, there was a balance of \$76.92.

More than a hundred thousand words of publicity, ranking it with any national competition, were sent out of Manchester, Vt. on the tournament. Officers and members of the beautiful Ekwanok Club and their ground crew received the enthusiastic congratulations and thanks of the Golf Committee for their coöperation in the success of the tournament.

CHARLES EVANS, JR., *Chairman*
N. C. A. A. Golf Committee
TED PAYSEUR, *Secretary-Treasurer*

1940 CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Third Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-Country Championships were held over the four-mile course at Michigan State College at 12:00 o'clock noon, Monday, November 25, 1940. Entries were received from twenty-five colleges, with twenty-two colleges actually competing. Ninety-one runners started in the race, and all fin-

ished except Marion Cole, of Illinois State Normal University, who had the misfortune to break the small bone of his leg just above the ankle. This was an increase of twenty-four starters over the 1939 meet.

The meet each year is becoming more representative of a national event of this kind. The East was represented by Rhode Island State, the winner of the I C 4-A Cross-Country run; Alfred University; Penn State; and the University of Maryland. The West was represented by the University of Idaho and Drake University. The rest of the teams were from the Middle West.

The following officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-Country Coaches Association were elected for 1941:

President: Thomas E. Jones, Wisconsin
 Vice President: Fred D. Tootell, Rhode Island State
 Secretary: Lauren P. Brown, Michigan State
 Treasurer: Michael J. Ryan, Idaho

The National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association passed by a unanimous vote a motion that a recommendation be forwarded to the officials of the N. C. A. A. that Michigan State College again hold the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships, on Monday, November 24, 1941, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Dr. Sid Robinson, Professor of Physiology at Indiana University, gave another talk on distance running and fatigue, based upon his studies in the physiology laboratory and on the track during the past year. The coaches were pleased to hear this scientific discussion, and asked Dr. Robinson to talk to the group again next year.

On behalf of Michigan State College I wish to say that we shall be pleased to have the privilege of conducting the Fourth Annual N. C. A. A. Varsity Cross-Country Run, in 1941.

FINAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Time	Team Place
1	Gilbert Dodds	Ashland	20:30.2	
2	Oliver Hunter	Notre Dame	20:41	1
3	Thomas M. Fields	Maryland	20:44	
4	Robert Nichols	Rhode Island State	20:45	2
5	Wayne E. Tolliver	Indiana	20:47	3
6	Tom Quinn	Michigan Normal	20:49	4
7	William J. Smith	Penn State	20:55	
8	Phil Leibowitz	Idaho	20:56	
9	Earl Mitchell	Butler	20:57	
10	Duane Zemper	Michigan Normal	20:58	5
11	Howard E. Knox	Wisconsin	21:02	
12	Robert Lee	Michigan Normal	21:07	6
13	Victor Dyrvall	Idaho	21:10	

14	Tony Maloney	Notre Dame	21:11	7
15	Lester Eisenhart	Ohio State	21:12	8
16	Edgar L. Hedges	Indiana	21:14	9
17	Vernon H. Broertjes	Indiana	21:15	10
18	Campbell G. Kane	Indiana	21:21	11
19	Bruce Anderson	Oberlin	21:22	12
20	Eugene Kiracofe	Ohio State	21:22.5	13

TEAM SCORES

Indiana	3-9-10-11-32-(37)-57	65
Michigan Normal	4-5-6-24-29-(38)-(47)	68
Rhode Island State	2-16-20-25-28-(31)-(43)	91
Michigan State	14-15-19-21-33-(36)-(54)	102
Notre Dame	1-7-22-41-44-(61)-(53)	115
Ohio State	8-13-18-39-45-(46)-(52)	123
Drake	17-26-30-34-56-(60)	163
Oberlin	12-23-50-53-55	193
Alfred	27-35-40-42-51-(58)-(59)	195
Earlham	48-49-62-64-65	288

RALPH H. YOUNG, *Chairman*

ADDRESSES

Monday Morning Session, December 30

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

I. PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, President N. C. A. A.

This is the third of the joint meetings between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association. I hope these meetings may continue to be a feature at the two conventions, and that our meeting today, and our brief discussion of the important topic, *Intercollegiate Athletics in Relation to National Defense*, may serve to initiate a more general and thorough discussion of this problem in the two conventions.

World events have moved with terrifying swiftness in the year that has elapsed since the two associations represented here today last met in joint session. On that occasion our discussion was directed to a question affecting the internal policy of our associations in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. We still clung to a slight hope that the Olympic Games of 1940 might somehow be held as scheduled. This year, as our conventions assemble, we feel the direct impact of the tremendous forces moving in the world, moving swiftly and with destructive fury, striking at the heart of many of the principles, social and economic, by which we have lived in the world; forces which, though largely engendered abroad, have lashed and torn at the foundations of many of our treasured institutions. Today we realize the full import and ruthlessness of this attack, and this realization has roused the country to a firm and united determination to defend and preserve our democratic way of life. We are launched upon a great program of national preparedness to make that defense, and it is fitting that, at our annual conventions, we should consider how, as national associations, and through the institutions represented in our membership, we can, in our field, contribute most effectively to the success of this national endeavor.

We are to hear, later this morning, from one particularly qualified to discuss this problem, from the standpoint of both the colleges, and the government program. My own remarks

will, therefore, be very brief, and merely suggestive of some matters which I hope we may have opportunity to discuss more fully in the two conventions.

This great program of national defense touches the life and work of the colleges at many points, and will necessarily compel adjustments in our work and in our own programs. It calls for the closest coöperation between the government and our educational institutions, to insure, first that these institutions may quickly make such adjustments as will enable them to contribute most effectively to the success of the national effort; and second, that this may be done with as little disruption as possible of the educational programs undertaken by our young men and women; for educational opportunity for our youth, in fields of their own free choice, is one of the priceless things we seek to defend.

That full coöperation by all represented in these two associations will be given, goes without saying. The questions with which we are particularly concerned are: How may we who are in charge of the athletic, the physical education and training programs in our educational institutions, make them contribute most effectively to the national defense? How may we make our athletics, intercollegiate and intramural, our physical training and physical education programs, efficient factors in the training of our youth for this emergency?

With these questions in mind, and to aid in finding prompt answers, representatives of the N.C.A.A. have on several occasions during the past year conferred with officials of the government, war and navy departments, offering coöperation and assistance in the work of preparing men for the national defense. The Executive Committee last September, through the *Bulletin* of the Association, urged the presidents and representatives of the colleges and universities that are members of the Association, to extend and intensify their programs for the training of athletes. There are, we feel, full justification, and sound reason and precedent, for this. The experience of the World War proved that the athlete makes a good soldier; in fact many high ranking military officers stated that athletic training was not only desirable but also indispensable in our military forces. Largely as a consequence of this experience, today at our military posts or camps, you will find the men competing in football, baseball, basketball and other sports. That athletic competition develops the qualities which make a good soldier, has been demonstrated so conclusively, it no longer needs argument. There should be no question of curtailment of our sports program. Rather we should do all possible to expand our competitive sports programs, intramural and intercol-

legiate, to the end that as many as possible may participate and benefit.

Not only do competitive athletics contribute to the physical fitness of the participants, and develop qualities which make them good soldiers, but they serve also to maintain the morale of the entire people. The facts, that during the trying months this fall, many thousands of our people have gathered each week-end to cheer competing football teams; that millions more throughout the winter will cheer thousands of basketball teams across the country; that from our grade schools up through our educational system we have live programs of recreational and competitive sports; these facts, I believe, constitute a major factor in preserving our national sanity and efficiency in these trying times. It was not only because competitive athletics develop physical fitness in the participants that the war department in 1917 requested the colleges and schools to carry on and expand their athletic programs during the period of the World War, and encouraged them on all the campuses of the country; but there was also the realization that competitive athletics contribute vitally to the maintenance of the public morale.

We should also consider the expansion of our physical training programs, other than the competitive sports programs, to include more participants, and for longer periods. Particularly should we extend our efforts in the field of corrective training to bring as many as possible into the group of the physically fit. During the last war approximately one third of the young men enrolled for service were rejected as physically unfit for active service in either the army or navy. Although our physical training programs from the grade schools up, have since then, been greatly expanded and improved, reports from recruiting offices show that some 30 per cent of volunteers for the army were rejected during the past seven or eight months because of physical unfitness. Army maneuvers held earlier this year showed that many of the participants were so soft physically that, after sustained marches, they were unfit to continue. The colleges should adjust their physical training programs to insure that as large a percentage as possible of the men in *their* charge are physically fit. I would say that this should be done, even though the additional time required may necessitate some readjustment of the academic program.

The colleges should also expand and intensify their physical education programs for the training of teachers and leaders in the field of physical education and physical training. The need for trained and competent leaders in the schools, in the camps, in all branches of the service, will increase as our defense program progresses. The colleges

should do everything possible to contribute adequately to meet this need.

We should, to the extent of our resources and ability, expand our research in the field of public health, physical training, the prevention of injuries in competitive sports, and other allied problems.

We should cooperate fully with other organizations in the non-collegiate field, such as the American Legion, the Athletic Institute, and other organizations endeavoring to promote sports and physical training programs throughout the country; with community programs wherever we can be of service, for the college programs constitute but a part of the larger program of the nation.

I believe that these objectives can be fully attained through close cooperation with the government, without regimentation, without destroying the freedom and initiative of the colleges in the direction and development of their individual programs. This should be possible, if there is intelligent and alert initiative displayed on the part of the college leaders. These are merely a few suggestions which I hope may be more fully explored in our later meetings.

While the efforts of the colleges in the field of athletics, physical training and physical education, will constitute but a small part of their total cooperative effort to aid the national defense, it can and will be, a vitally important part. All the resources of our educational institutions, our laboratories, research facilities, all the creative and inventive ability of our faculties, will be enlisted in the government service. But our athletic programs, our programs of physical training and education, may prove just as vital to the success of our national defense as any other contribution the colleges can make. Let us keep them alive, independent, and vigorous in this emergency.

II. A. N. (Bo) McMILLIN, President American Football Coaches Association

It is a distinct privilege for me to represent the American Football Coaches Association on this occasion. Those of you who have heard me speak before know that my style is strictly that of "catch-as-catch-can." However, for *this* occasion, I have put on paper some of the ideas which I believe have an important bearing upon the crisis which we are facing and which, unfortunately, we will continue to face until a more satisfactory solution has been reached.

The text which I have chosen for this occasion is based upon the triangular conception of the human organism evolved by the Greeks in their earliest aspect of a progressive educational and citizenship program. This idea recognized the need of a program designed for the development of mind, body, and soul. I believe the time has come for our organization to let the public at large in on the secret, that, those of us, who have devoted our lives to an athletic training program, have, contrary to the popular belief, from the beginning stressed the importance of the development of this triangular base of the individual. It will be news to some, that the physical performance on the athletic fields, because it is that which is most easily seen, is not our only concern. What they have not realized is that the overt physical manifestation of the well-trained athlete is but the outward result of an inner, mental and spiritual development. I am sure that all of you, who have been so vitally interested in athletics for years, will agree with this fundamental concept. With this thought in mind, let us proceed to the topic of intercollegiate athletics in relation to national defense.

One hundred sixty-four years ago, a small group of far-seeing men founded the United States. It was their purpose to establish a form of government where necessary and desirable religious, moral, social and industrial changes could take place through the will of the masses.

No one will, I believe, challenge the statement that this period has presented more far-reaching and profound changes than any other in all the five thousand years of recorded history. Vast and unequalled social revolutions have come about during these magnificent years. The last two decades constitute the most significant segment of this entire era. We have observed and, to some appreciable extent, participated in new and changing theories and practices of government and society. Some of these changes have resulted in releasing humanity from the mental and physical slavery which had held it in a peculiar bondage for many centuries. Man's spiritual and mental world has been greatly enlarged by the miracle of machine-made leisure. We are marching steadily onward to still wider horizons and exciting frontiers, some of which, no doubt, are destined to disillusion, to disappoint, and, in some instances, to destroy; others to vivify, to exhilarate, and to enlarge greatly our social and cultural life.

I point out that during the last twenty-one years, approximately nine hundred million people have relinquished liberties that it took them centuries to win: freedom of speech and of the press, freedom to criticize and to oppose parties in

power, security of person and of property. Millions have been robbed, starved, and put to forced labor. How is such possible, you may ask? The obvious answer is, that these nine hundred million people were not sufficiently concerned about what happened to them, to develop a program designed for their own good. So they followed unscrupulous leaders in a fatal game of blindman's buff; and all of this within twenty-one years after a world war, which was fought to preserve the ideals of democracy, but which in reality seems, twenty-one years later, to have been only the forerunner of a cataclysmic war period, unequalled in history.

Some, however, will say that what happened to the nine hundred million happened very, very far away, and may, in the popular phrase of Mr. Sinclair Lewis' book, repeat, *It Can't Happen Here*. Doubtless, so once thought the nine hundred millions; and that very attitude was one of the factors which made such conditions possible. With this fact before us, let's leave the foreign scene and view conditions at home. After a careful examination of recent social trends, we find that of the great social organizations, two, namely, the economic and the governmental are growing at a rapid pace, while two other historic organizations, the church and the family, have declined in social significance, although not in human values. The church and the family have lost many of their regulatory influences over behavior, while industry and government have assumed a larger degree of control.

The consensus of men, furthermore, indicates that we are in the midst of the most important social changes which have come about in any period of our country's history. Now, let us look at the athletic program in the light of its significant contributions to social and educational progress. In order for us to have the best possible type of athletic program, two things are essential. The first is that we must develop a program, that will make it possible for all the boys in the United States to participate in well-supervised athletic games. The second is that this training must begin early in the boys' lives. The results we are getting under our present program more than justify the time and money spent on it but it isn't enough.

I, for one, am proud to be associated with the type of training which does not have to be forced upon the youth of America. I point with pride to the fact, that it is our privilege, as coaches and men interested in athletic games, to design a program which has utilized the enthusiasm, the physical energy, the alertness of mind, the spirit of coöperation of young men and directed these assets into channels which will enable them to play the game of life, whatever it involves, after they leave the athletic fields.

When I say, that I am proud to be associated with this type of training, I can honestly say, that I am speaking not merely as a coach whose objective is to teach eleven boys to go out and score touchdowns. Oh yes, I like those touchdowns. We all do. But I believe it is a fair statement, and an accurate one, that we football coaches of America see ourselves primarily today as teachers, no less than the instructors and professors of chemistry, English, and mathematics. We see ourselves as men who are helping the boys in our charge to obtain a well-rounded education that will make them more easily adaptable to the fast-moving, highly complex life of today. We are teachers and approach our jobs as such. And, I might add, there has been, during the past ten years, an increasing disposition on the part of the academic faculty members to recognize that fact. I can remember, and many of you can, too, when the college coach and the college professor were natural enemies. The coach considered that the professor who piled work on the football players during the season was deliberately attempting to hurt the team. The professor, more often than not, considered time spent on the football field wasted. The coach and the professor made no attempt whatever to see each other's point of view.

That is not true today. The coach is usually in frequent conference with various members of the academic faculty throughout the college year. Increasing standards of admission have made the athlete no longer a scholastic problem. It is to the advantage of the coach, no less than to that of the player, that the player achieve high scholastic grades and, to that end, the coach exercises a supervision which supplements the influence of the classroom instructor or professor.

This may be one reason why we read so often surveys, proving that participation in athletics does not hamper, but even enhances the scholarship of the boys who compete. A recent study conducted at Indiana University over a six-year period shows very definitely, that the ratio of scholastic honor points to percentile ranks on the American Council on Education Psychological examination, is higher for athletes than for non-athletes and that it is much higher for football players. There have been many other studies in the recent past which have indicated, that the scholarship of college students, when considered in terms of the students' college aptitude ratings, is considerably higher for athletes than for non-athletes.

In other words, we, as coaches, are interested today in the head, as well as in the legs, and we know our sport con-

tributes to the mental and the spiritual, as well as to the physical.

We are confident, so far as national defense is concerned, that we can depend on these boys, for they have the legs and the heart and the head. But, they represent only a small percentage of the youth of the United States. They come to us, primarily, because of the inspiring performance of great players of the past and present eras, and because of the teaching and the leadership of such men as Alonzo Stagg, Knute Rockne, Ed Hall, and a host of others.

The base of our present program must be enlarged to include athletic game training for all the schoolboys of the United States. This training will give them a physical base that will be beneficial to them throughout their lives and can be quickly and effectively utilized for national defense. Our country is safest from invasion when all of our boys have legs that are strong, hearts that are right, and minds that can function without confusion under pressure.

The second important consideration is that this training period must begin when the boy starts to school. The entire educational program is based upon the theory, that the fundamental principles of a good education must begin at the earliest possible age. Those of us actively engaged in teaching athletes realize that it is just as important for us to begin at an early age. Any system of training, to be efficient, extends over a long period of time. A short-cut to physical fitness through an athletic training program is no more possible than is a short-cut to training in Latin or mathematics. The time element in the teaching of strictly academic subjects is no more important than is the time element in developing physical fitness.

As a football coach, I should like to give you my definition of a great player of that game. He is one who is willing to give all that he possesses for the game; who thinks not of himself, but of his team; who has courage and determination, mental poise, self-reliance, self-discipline, and an ability to think without confusion under pressure, and one who learns to give and take. These are the characteristics which our programs of training provide, whether for football or any of the other sports. The good athlete is not necessarily the star of the game. He is the one whose legs are strong, whose heart is right and whose mind is alert.

We coaches are sometimes accused of developing boys with million dollar bodies and ten-cent heads. We deny the allegation. We insist—and I believe we can look the inquisitor straight in the eye when we say it—that we develop the head as well as the body and, perhaps, even more important than either, we develop the heart, that glowing spiritual

spark which is really the mark of a man. It is the mark of the type of man which this country, as we scan the front-page headlines, may need very sorely in the days and months just ahead. For if the heart is right, the mind and body will not be wanting.

I'm thinking now of a boy I once coached. He does not present an exceptional case. That's my point. I have no doubt that every coach in this room can think back over a period of years and recall a personal experience with a similar case. Football breeds the type of man, the type of citizen material, represented by the boy of whom I'm thinking right now.

He was a good football player. He had played the game hard, up to the hilt at all times. Then, in the next to the last game, he received a shoulder injury. It wasn't serious but it was serious enough for the team physician to order him to the side lines for the rest of the season. There was no possibility that he could play in the final game. I went to work on his substitute.

On the Tuesday of the following week, five days before the final game, I walked onto the field to begin practice and was astonished to see this boy out there in uniform and running around.

"What's the big idea?" I demanded. "I thought the doctors told you that you were finished for the season."

"They did," he admitted, "but this thing is feeling swell, Bo. I'll be raring to go by Saturday."

"Get back into that locker room and get that uniform off," I told him. "What if you got out there on Saturday, threw a block and that shoulder came out again. That might mean permanent injury."

"What're you worrying about?" he asked with a disarming, coaxing grin. "It's the last game, isn't it? I'd have nine months to get ready again before next fall."

I personally conducted the boy back into the locker room and I can assure you that he played no more football that season. But as I lectured him, I could not quite put my heart in it. I told him he was foolhardy, that football wasn't worth the chance of injury, such as he would have courted. And it's true. A football game isn't worth that.

Foolhardy? Sure he was. But foolhardy in a pretty gallant way, it seems to me. He wasn't thinking of himself, he was thinking of the fact that he might be able to help the team. And when the day comes that this country needs him in an emergency, as a citizen, as a soldier, in whatever capacity he may be called upon to act, the heart down within that boy won't let him give a thought of himself. He'll be thinking of the team—the nation of which he is a part.

Football does that to a boy. And as long as that is true, football and our other intercollegiate sports will be a tremendous factor in the further and continued development of this vital nation of ours.

III. WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS, President Lafayette College

Professor Owens, Mr. McMillin, Members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association: I am very happy to be here this morning to take some slight part in this discussion of *Intercollegiate Athletics in Relation to National Defense*.

As Professor Owens has indicated, I approach this subject from two standpoints: first, from the standpoint of the college president; and, then, from the standpoint of a Director of Selective Service, being that in the state of Pennsylvania.

I might say that this dual capacity is a little confusing to me at the present time. It is three days at the college and three days at Harrisburg, and I take the seventh day off to try to adjust myself to which position I am holding at that particular moment. I find that it is a little more difficult for me than for some of my friends to live a double life, although I think that sometimes we think our friends are living a double life when they are not doing so at all. I heard the other day of a man who met a friend on the street one afternoon and asked, "Who was that dame that I saw with you at the sidewalk café last night?" and his friend said, "That wasn't a dame; that was my wife. That wasn't a sidewalk café; that was my furniture!" And so there are times when we are misunderstood. But I do find it rather difficult to make this double approach.

When I was appointed Director of Selective Service in Pennsylvania, one of the Philadelphia papers said sympathetically that I was taking up the most thankless job in the state. But they didn't realize that that had been my profession for many years—after all, a college president is trained to take a thankless job as part of life.

I think there is a certain chain of hotels in which they say that the guest is always right; and, on the other hand, in the academic field, it is a matter of tradition that the college president is always wrong. The college president is the one person among all the groups that make up a college or university that hasn't this very delightful but somewhat nebulous attribute that is called "academic freedom." He must be all things to all men. He must respect every confidence. He must listen to all sorts of woes every day. In fact,

he must be the personification of Kipling's little man "If" that is talked about so much at the football banquets in the fall. If the football season is a complete failure, it is the college president's fault because he refused to fill the dormitories and the lecture rooms with non-paying customers. If the season is a tremendous and stupifying success, it is the president's fault again because the shocked sports writers on all the papers say that this stepping over the amateur bounds could have been stopped by the president if he had wanted to; that the college administration, after all, has in its hands whether the sport shall be amateur or non-amateur. We thank the sports writers for the compliment and hereafter we will add another duty by joining the Federal Bureau of Investigation and following the embattled alumni to their hide-outs.

After all, believe it or not, there is one good point about the college president, and that is that he knows just what his position is, particularly in the athletic field and with a group of athletic people such as are here this morning.

So, having made my point clear, as one who is always mistaken, I am going to ask you to listen to a few suggestions which I have as to how to make football more successful in the national program than it is today.

We have to have real direction at a time like this. We have to know which way we are going. Even the football coaches need direction. I notice that in your conference of yesterday you decided to have the goal posts widened. I think that is a mistake. I think that some of you need to have the goal posts nearer. That would have more effect upon your season's success, perhaps.

I notice also that you have decided to have a more liberal policy in connection with putting substitutes into the game. I quite disagree with you on that point. Every football contract should have in it a clause which says that both teams should have the same number of players on the bench at any given game. That would make better sport out of it, and, after all, you still have to think of the paying public that comes to your games. I don't object to a football team in which I am interested being defeated every once in a while, but when I see it defeated by four different teams on the same Saturday afternoon, I think that is just too much! And so I don't agree with you on that point of view.

Now, as to the ethical situation. We hear so much of that at the end of the season, both from coaches and college presidents. May I suggest that this matter of non-ethical teams can be very easily taken care of? In making your schedule, you don't have to play the teams that you don't think are as ethical as you are. I have noticed that the highly built-up

teams have more and more difficulty getting good schedules and that they have to go to this part of the country and to that, and that they have no regular rivalries. I believe the traditional rivalry means as much for the ethics of football as does anything else. By their schedules, ye shall know them!

In the second place, good football can be encouraged if you don't have illusions of grandeur. Perhaps you will never go to the Rose Bowl, but sooner or later there are going to be as many bowls in the United States as there are in Macy's basement! And in the meantime, you can live a normal athletic life.

Again, I hope that none of you—and I am sure that none of you do today—urge great football players to come to college who aren't college material, who are not the type that can stand up in a first-class college, because that great freshman team that is taken out of the trenches the second semester never does any college athletic department any good.

In the fourth place, I hope that you and the college faculties are going to see to it that your institutions are represented upon the gridiron and on the track and on the diamond by gentlemen and by students.

Finally, I think that the whole question of athletic ethics is settled when the athletic department is an organic and an inherent part of the college, just as the department of chemistry or biology or German, let us say, is.

Now, that is all I have to say by way of the arraignment of college football, which you all expect from a college president at this time of year. So I have done my duty up to the present moment.

What I came to you to talk about this morning is a far more serious matter, is a far more challenging matter, than this specific matter of rules for football or any other form of athletics. That is the development of a generation of young men in the United States who have the red blood, who have the stamina, who have the loyalty, to protect the American way of life at a moment when it needs to have it protected so greatly. There is no more effective group in the United States to do it today than you who have upon your shoulders this great athletic and this great moral and spiritual responsibility.

I don't think, men, we realize quite the position we are in today. We have worked out all of these fine football schedules for next fall. We have not one reason to be perfectly sure today that any of those games will be played because of the cloud of war that hangs over this country. God helping us, we are not going to get into the war.

I pray that we may keep out of the war if we can keep out of it honorably, and I stress that term "honorably," because not only have we to think of the loss of life of these boys of ours whom we are coaching today, not only have we to think of the tremendous piling up of debts that will never be paid—even by our grandchildren—but isn't it true that there must, when this holocaust is over, be some great nation that has stood apart and that will have in its hands the rehabilitation of a war-torn world? I think so; and I think that is the challenge to you and to me today—to think of athletics in broader terms than we ever have before, because America is the only great nation in which academic matters are moving forward normally. Only three weeks ago they dropped bombs and tore apart the great old University at Athens. Four weeks ago they closed the two universities in Holland because there were Jewish professors in them who insisted upon teaching the truth. Last spring they entirely destroyed the library of the University of Louvain, and with it 750,000 volumes—many of them first editions without any duplicates in the world. Today there is no university education, as it should be, in Germany—that country from which the best scholars of the world have come. Those universities are still open, but they are propaganda institutions. Truth and the teaching of truth have been eliminated from them. In Oxford and Cambridge there is little academic life. Cambridge is partially a military headquarters, and most of those boys are in the R.A.F. The Sorbonne in Paris is out of the picture. The great University in Poland has been destroyed. We sent no boys abroad as Rhodes Scholars this year.

I am saying all this merely to suggest to you that on the American college and on the American university, on their departments—those of athletics more than a good many others, perhaps—there rests the responsibility of preserving civilization at a most trying time in the history of the world. That is what we are here for, as I take it, to consider how to preserve certain values; how to strengthen the youth of America to meet the issue which is to come before them.

I have said to you that we hope to God that we will not be in this war and in this present military conflict. But there isn't a chance in the world that the boys in your gymnasiums, in your locker rooms, will not be called upon, when they graduate, to participate in a tremendous economic and social and political conflict forced upon us by the totalitarian powers.

There is something that we can face and realize, and that is that those who are to win in this contest must have a strong moral purpose, strong physical bodies, strong minds,

and an approach to truth that is clean and fine and strong. Because, after all, men, if you trace back what is behind this great international upheaval of today you will find that in Europe and in America immorality has gone past the personal stage; it has gone to the place where nations are immoral, where lies are part of the force which is used by certain totalitarian powers.

France didn't fall because of strength without. France fell because of weakness within, because of something inside that was working havoc, a propaganda of lies. Belgium was the victim of propaganda.

I come to you to suggest that in the athletic departments of this country there lies a responsibility for building up a love for truth, of clean manhood. There can be no No Man's Land between truth and falsehood. You can teach, better than any other group of men in any college, what truth means. That is my objection to a concealed program of subsidizing in any college. It isn't the fact that one college is built up and beats another; it is the fact that the system of subsidizing influences the boys, particularly the boys who are subsidized and are told to tell nothing about it, and, more than that, the college body as a whole. I think the time has come when we must realize that absolute honesty, cost what it will, is going to preserve civilization more than anything else; that nations are but groups of individuals, and that if people as a whole laugh at truth, if we take short-cuts, if we sneer at moral principles, sooner or later we are going down as other nations have gone down.

In the second place, gentlemen, we need as never before in the history of the world men who are unselfish; men who are kindly; men who are thoughtful. I am sure that you have that sort of men on your athletic teams, because let me say this to you, that I have observed over a long period of many, many years in education, the boys who are in team athletics, who are strong physically, are the most loyal, are the most appreciative boys in the average American institution. I would take them any time as over against those boys who spend their leisure time in smoke-filled rooms—those pseudo-intelligentsia discussing what is wrong with the American way. If they only knew—what is wrong is with their digestions and not with the American way! I would rather have the type of boy who spends his spare time on the athletic field.

And now my critics will say, "Oh, you're in favor of healthy morons." No; I am in favor of healthy, normal, loyal human beings. No; I am in favor of physical strength rather than emotional instability, and I am in favor of the old athletes of Oxford and Cambridge up in the air today in

the R.A.F., as against those moles under the ground in England that are trying to tear down the motherland.

Now, to get down to more absolutely specific things. Both Mr. McMillin and Professor Owens have spoken of the broader athletic program. I will not be satisfied with what we are doing in the national defense side of this program until every boy in every institution is in some sort of organized team play, and I mean by that not filling the intramural teams alone but getting more candidates for intercollegiate teams. I think there is only one way of doing that, and that is to eliminate the distinction between major and minor sports in the college program. Any boy who goes out for any team gives it the best he has, if he is a real sport, and for that reason it is a major sport to him. England has done away with class distinctions under the bombs and under the flares, and we ought to do away with class distinctions in athletics. We ought to see that the tribute is paid to any boy who makes his letter, no matter what the sport is, because that will bring more boys out for our organized teams.

In the second place, I think any director of athletics ought to have more pride in bringing one boy who is a victim of, let's say, infantile paralysis back to strength than in directing a dozen super-athletes. As has already been suggested, we need more men with strong physiques.

As Director of Selective Service for Pennsylvania I am much concerned to observe the number of young men who are being turned back to deferred classification for physical reasons. I realize that a good many of them are turned back for minor faults—a few teeth lacking, or something of that kind, or because the regulations haven't been brought up to date—but when you find out the amount of tuberculosis, the amount of social disease, the results of alcoholism and drug addiction, eye-strain, malnutrition and a dozen other things, you and I—who think that America is strong and virile—must pause and think what our part is to be in this thing.

My answer, gentlemen, is that the college athletic organization has to go off the campus tomorrow and serve the community. There are over 16,000,000 young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six who were registered last fall on the 16th of October. Out of those, if we don't get in the war, at least 4,500,000 are going to be called to the colors, but they are going to be called in small increments. We can cut down the number placed in the deferred classes, if every college and university in the United States, if every Y.M.C.A. and Y.M.H.A., if every Boy Scout organization that have gymnasiums, throw open their doors to registrants and give them a fine program of physical training. The college should take the initiative in this, get these reg-

istrants in and build up the hollow-chested fellows of whom I have seen so many. We should give them a social chance to have some fun out of it by playing games with the others; but most of all we should correct the weakness of America before it is too late, because it is a glaring weakness.

How will you do that, you say. You may have seniors who are majoring in physical education. Put them at this task of training these outside groups, using the gymnasium when you are not using it in your regular program and the swimming pool and the fieldhouse and the other facilities. That is a great challenge. You say, "Oh, we are terribly busy in our athletic department." Well, men, in a democratic form of government, national defense shouldn't be merely the responsibility and the privilege of the boys of the nation, those boys who haven't a vote as to whether they should go to war or not. In a democracy everyone should make his sacrifice for national unity and national strength. There is your job and there is my job.

Think of it! Nearly one thousand colleges in the United States whose gymnasiums are not used all the time. Think of the tens of thousands of high schools, of the athletic plants of athletic clubs, and you have the answer to the question of physical fitness, if you have a devoted citizenry among the men who are the leaders of the athletics.

I am here this morning to appeal to you to carry the college athletic program off the campus into the community, not for Old Siwash, or whatever institution you are connected with, but for the United States of America at a time of great need.

I watched from my office in Harrisburg what happened on the 16th of October. Hitler was watching; Mussolini was watching; Stalin was watching—and they hoped that day there would be draft riots as there were at the time of the Civil War; they hoped that there would be grumbling about it as there had been on other similar occasions. There wasn't anything of that kind. A hundred and thirty million people gave the finest that they had—the youth of this country—to aid America in her defense through the medium of registration. Unity was never more needed; unity was never more shown than on that day.

But, men, today we have a much more serious problem than mere registration. You heard the President last night, and you know that war may be nearer than we think, although we still hope to avoid it. But whether that is true or not, we have an opportunity of training today the youth of America as we haven't had the opportunity in the life of this country. Let's make something out of it. Let's show

that the athletic departments of the American colleges can justify themselves as training schools of fine citizenship.

It is trite, of course, to say that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of great private schools, of Eton, in England; but it isn't trite to say that the athletic officers of the American colleges today have it in their hands to decide whether or not the young men of America will go forth prepared, either for warfare when the guns are booming, or in the other warfare that we must face, economic and social and political.

I remember, some years ago when I lived in Washington, I was asked by the Boy Scouts to give a George Washington Birthday address at the Tomb of the First Great American, during their annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. I drove down with General LeJeun, whom some of you knew. We got there before the Boy Scouts did, because of the fact that they came down by excursion steamer. As we stood there by the Tomb, a little group from the American Citizenship School of Washington came up—about thirty of them from eighteen or nineteen to twenty-three years of age. A boy stepped forward with a poor little wreath and laying it against the grated door of the tomb in broken English, with tears rolling down his cheeks he said, "George Washington, you are dead. You cannot speak to us. But you can speak to God. Speak to God, George Washington, and ask Him to make us good citizens of the country which has done so much for us."

I thought then, and I have thought many times since, that if we could teach the college boys of America to utter that prayer from their hearts, not from their lips, America would be safer than she is today.

You have that power. I have that power. There is no separation between the athletic departments and the other departments in our colleges today, in their opportunity and their responsibility for that service which may save civilization.

MEETING OF THE SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

Monday Afternoon Session, December 30

I. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ATHLETICS

DR. G. WILSON SHAFFER, Johns Hopkins University

In the preparations for our meeting here, the minds of many of us have been feverishly concerned with the changes in our programs through which we might make our work educationally more worth while. This concern is not new, for this is admittedly our reason for meeting together yearly. This year, however, there is a new enthusiasm, even a new emotionalism, developed from the anxieties of a national emergency. In the early days of the first World War we were shocked with the discovery that the American boys were not fit to meet the exigencies of strenuous warfare. Today we are about to rediscover the same fact. Even before the reports are given us, we are aware that huge numbers of youths will be declared physically unfit and that an even larger number, who are accepted, will be found lacking in the ruggedness and endurance that are to be demanded of them.

For a considerable period of time those of us who were interested in psychobiological integration have been demanding an education of the whole man. In a culture that was overwhelmingly intellectual, we have cried for a new emphasis on the physical and emotional, but with little success. Our failures have been primarily due to two factors; one dependent upon our over-intellectualized culture and the other upon the wide disparity between the elaborate claims and actual accomplishments within our own programs. Practically all of us are familiar with the point of view of the pure intellectualist that play, especially that involving big-muscle activities, is completely childish, a waste of time, and that energy of this kind is to be expended mainly by those who are too unintelligent to use their time for better purposes.

Only recently, H. L. Mencken stated that: "One of the principle functions of a college is to purge its students of infantile interests and concerns, and substitute those of grown men . . . A really rational curriculum would be di-

rected towards diminishing the taste for games." Rumblings of the same type, though perhaps not so bitter as those of Mencken, have flowed freely from the mouths and pens of avowed intellectualists. The elaborate claims of many play enthusiasts, on the other hand, have frequently been equally ridiculous and are undoubtedly responsible for much of the shallowness of our play education. I must admit that to some extent I have participated in these claims, and it is my belief that our failures are due, not to the ineffectiveness of the tools with which we work, but to the administration of our teaching.

While we have been content with mild protests, the structure of education in other parts of the world has been undergoing tremendous changes. Intellectualism, which for centuries had shaped the type and pattern of education, has been relegated to a position below the cultivation of emotional attitudes. We were amazed to see intellectualism, the bright light of German scholarship, cast out and feeling elevated above reason. Those of us who had been talking in psychobiological terms and crying for an education of the whole man with a new emphasis on the physical and emotional were at first heartened and believed that at last recognition was imminent. But these early enthusiasms were soon tempered by the realization that in Germany, Italy, Russia, and Japan this was not merely a rejection of intellectualism but the creation of a definite type of man. A revolution to save nations from degeneration and to recover national vigor was in progress, but the means of accomplishing this purpose eliminated from the personalities of the youths the very traits we believed to be most essential. This was not the education of the whole man we had been striving for, but the development of a nationalism that left no place for freedom, generosity, tolerance, kindness, and good will.

As we try to decide what changes must be made in our education, we must realize that certain traits and qualities must be kept alive, or degeneration is inevitable. We must insist on a ruggedness, develop new energies and hardihoods, refuse to allow softness to thrive. A great amount of criticism has been leveled at college athletics because of the aggressiveness of competitive spirit of the contests. Such criticism should not be allowed to flourish. Vigorous competitive games are our most essential and effective tools for the attainment of our objectives. Rather, should we be criticised for failing to provide vigorous games for every boy. Our underdeveloped, physically weak youths have been content to sit in the stands and take their satisfactions vicariously while a group of regimented stars played the games. The fault is not with football or with the aggres-

siveness and competition of the game but with the fact that so few are participating in the vigorous contests which are so necessary if we are to preserve our culture. We have before us entirely too many examples of the over-protected who never have learned and probably never will learn to stand on their own feet and meet the realities of life. We must have a vigorous, rugged physical education for every youth.

In the development of such an education, it is necessary that we learn something from the unfortunate examples that have been set for us abroad. There is a balance to be struck. The physical and emotional aspects of the whole boy must receive their share of attention, but it is not necessary for us to train a physical beast. The colleges must serve society as it is composed today, not the academic ideals of yesterday. The whole person is to be educated; thus physical, aesthetic, emotional, social education must become vital experiences of youth along with the intellectual.

As physical education became more interested in mental hygiene, we began to recognize that it is not enough for us to be concerned with developing rhythm, coordination, endurance, musculature and the correction of postural and other defects. We came to realize that our teachings were concerned with a complete individual, who runs, throws, jumps, climbs, thinks, experiences emotions and desires, and in these various combinations, plays. We began to emphasize more and more the personality and character development through play. Criticism directly from the mental hygiene camps has been leveled at us, not because the mental hygiene group deny the possibilities of such healthy developments through play, but because they doubt the rationality of our operative procedures. Most of the criticism is centered about the claims that struggle and dominance are our keynotes and that through us the child is led to seek his greatest satisfaction out of the fighting aspect of play experiences. It is undoubtedly true that personality maladjustments often result from prolonged exposure to unfair and severe competitive relationships. The aggressive qualities developed in play may lead to bragging attitudes, domineering trends and over-assumptions of individual importance. From the improperly motivated experience the individual adds to his personality make-up displeasing types of "uppishness," egotistic attitudes, rankling traits of smart demeanor, discourtesy, selfishness, and many other repellent traits. Accustomed to accept only victory, he is in no condition to withstand the disappointment of defeat. Satisfaction based upon being first does not take into consideration the wide range of individual differences which allow satisfaction to but few.

Feelings of frustration and inadequacy necessarily follow, and the frustrated one may try to compensate by heroic, and possibly theatrical, efforts to prove his worth-whileness. There is little reason to doubt that the necessity of winning, accompanied by the widespread approval given the victor and by the disapproval that goes to the vanquished, results in the warping of personality and character.

The solution to the problem is not to be found in the removal of competition and the desire to win or conquer from the play situation. Individuals are keenly interested in competition and, even in the simplest activities, appear to be acutely anxious to overcome someone or something. In their adult living, competition will be constantly present, and their early play or recreation should give them practice in evaluating the factors of competition. The individual should be given an opportunity to learn that losing a game well and honestly played is a part of the natural uncertainties of life and should occasion no shame. It is true that most of this training must be begun in the early play situations where it might be possible to teach the control of one's self before trying to control the physical elements of the game. In view of the fact that goals which are valid for one individual may not be valid for another, there is a great necessity for the grouping of individuals in accordance with their original endowments and acquired skills. It would then be possible to accomplish much by having the individual compete some against himself rather than always against someone else. Since everyone seeks to add to his prestige and is depressed at failure, it is important that we find some hobby or recreation in which the individual may do well and in a healthy way compensate for his failure to attain other goals. Time will permit mention of only a few of these situations which demand attention, if we are to make good our expansive claims for the development of healthy personality attitudes and character traits.

It should be noted that the thwarting of reality satisfaction results in attempts at imaginary satisfactions. As the child becomes older, expressions through phantasy become more difficult because of the restrictions and inhibitions imposed by adult conventions. The social barriers make it impossible actually to go through the movements of the phantasy. Therefore, the standards which are set up for the play should be those which are attainable with a reasonable amount of effort. The necessity of reaching heights that are unattainable results in systematization of phantasies that may seriously distort the personality of the boy.

The submissive, timid boy presents a serious problem to mental health. Many of the things feared have little or no

objective reality or are associated with things that have caused fears in the past but are no longer present. The active experience of playing and the emotional satisfaction in big-muscle activities may be used to advantage in the desensitizations to fears. Fears may, however, be developed in play situations which require people to do things for which they are physically or temperamentally unfit or unprepared. If the demands are unattainable, the boy shrinks from games and develops tensions. In early play experiences, it is well to keep the fear from becoming too important. The little acts of kindness, mutual helpfulness, emotional control and disciplined aggressions are important.

One of the most effective contributions which play can make is through the creation of objective attitudes. All individuals find some situations which they may approach with calm, objective reality and other situations in which feelings and disintegrating emotions frustrate them. The emphasis may be placed upon things as they really are or upon our interpretation of them in terms of our impulses, desires and biases. Thus, a child's spontaneity in play may be seriously blocked by allowing his energy and attention to be spread over a wide area in making excuses for mistakes instead of concentrating that activity upon the actual play act. The positive hygienic aspect of playing the game, rather than the negative aspect of excuses, evasions and rationalizations establishes a healthy objective attitude. The creating of proper attitudes and emotional patterns is most frequently attempted by moralizing and sermonizing. Such emotional patterns cannot be easily modified by reasoning. A truly effective method must be indirect, and the best avenue of approach is through recreation.

The effectiveness of recreation in the reduction of tensions also deserves consideration. We must recognize the fact that just as the hungry animal is not always able to secure food when hunger pangs assail, so the human organism is constantly experiencing the thwarting or delay of the satisfactions of strong motivating forces. These unsatisfied drives result in the development of tensions which demand relief. The most satisfactory method of dealing with such situations is the direct attainment of the goals sought and the consequent release of the tensions. Such direct solutions are obviously not always possible, and the individual must adopt some substitute method of relieving the tensions. The methods used are many and varied and include compensations, rationalizations, projections, functional ailments, use of alcohol and drugs which provide escape from unpleasant reality situations. Certainly there is no more satisfactory method of reducing such tensions than engaging in vigorous

physical activity which demands complete attention to a reality situation.

Statements like these have been made in the past, particularly in the interest of the education of the whole boy; but we have been forgetting that it is not only the whole boy, but every boy who is our concern. In this country, play and recreation have been given their most glamorous position in competitive college athletics. Every movement of the player in competition has been carefully watched by thousands of spectators, and the stories of proficiencies and deficiencies have been told to the rest of the world by newspaper and radio. The lower schools and playgrounds, where the real foundations must be laid, have been aping the colleges. (It is not surprising that under such a system many of our youths have received their most strenuous exercises in the rooting section). It is not our duty to throw out college football and other vigorous games and enlarge intramural programs of ping pong, but to insist that all boys receive a training in vigorous activities. This is not to be accomplished, if we continue to pay 90 per cent of our attention to 2 per cent of our boys. The goal should be the development of a vigorous, courageous youth with a well-developed social consciousness; a boy who has the hardihood and courage to fight for his country but who has also a tolerance for the point of view of others and a humane spirit which includes generosity, kindness, fair play and good will. It will not suffice, if we build vigorous rugged individuals; we must also develop courageous spirit and attitudes. It is not enough for us to develop the whole boy; we must develop every boy. If we can add to the equipment of our boys better coordination, agility, strength and endurance, we have accomplished much. If we can relieve tense emotional attitudes, allay fears and anxieties, develop a courageous and adventurous spirit, our time has been well spent. If we can teach the values of cooperation while dealing with strong competition, we shall have reached the sublime.

We periodically recognize unfitness and boldly strike out to establish programs of health and physical education only to find that two factors prevent the success of the programs. The academic mind whittles them down as unimportant and a waste of time; and the directors of the activities, losing sight of the goals, destroy the usefulness of the programs.

Our first efforts must be with the very young. Those who are unable to excel, must be taught the thrill of cooperating and of improving their own performance, and situations must be arranged so as to provide them some ego satisfactions. Likewise, those who excel must be carefully handled, if we are to prevent warpings of personality. We can not

expect the losers to love their fellow players who have walked upon their backs to glory. It is from just such situations that the two greatest enemies of recreation have developed. The winner is apt to become the recreation enthusiast who loses sight of the aims and proceeds as if hard, aggressive victory in any situation is the only goal. The loser is apt to seek compensation in some other field and to brand recreation as a silly waste of time. We can never eliminate competition from recreation, nor should we desire to do so. Much of life is competitive, and in preparing people to live through recreation, we should deal with competition. There are, however, no activities in the education of our youths where the results are so highly publicized or where the teacher's successes are measured so completely by the victories of their pupils.

Forward strides in the field of recreation must, therefore, be dependent upon the reduction through education of our two most effective enemies: the intellectualist, who lacking in wholesome play traditions, takes the compensatory attitude that play is a wasteful use of energy, and the sports enthusiast, who, because of his acclaim through victories, worships the means and forgets the ends.

II. DISCUSSION: A PROGRAM WITH FREE SELECTION OF ACTIVITIES VERSUS A FORMAL AND DEFINITE PROGRAM

1. DR. J. H. NICHOLS, Oberlin College

We all realize that present world conditions demand a searching study of our educational procedures and especially a reappraisal of our health and physical education programs. The health and physical education of the college youth of America is the special concern of our profession. The physical education and athletic programs in our colleges have a special contribution to make in our national preparedness.

Politically, socially, economically, spiritually and physically, democracy and most of the values we hold dear in life are being challenged. Freedom, as we know it, has been extinguished in one country after another. How shall we meet this challenge? What shall we do to increase the health and physical fitness of our college students? This of course is not a new question. It has been presented many times before. It was raised during and following the last World War, when the draft revealed the high incidence of physical defects and poor physical condition among our drafted men.

It is generally conceded, theoretically at least, that health is a nation's greatest asset. No nation is stronger than her most vital link, the individual citizen. A healthy state requires a healthy and strong citizenry. Germany and the totalitarian states certainly recognized this.

I was in Germany two years ago and saw their physical education program, their youth movement. They require physical education every day in the schools. The schools are out at one o'clock. Then the children participate in games and marching and singing, and so forth. Every day in the week is devoted to physical education. Then on into the youth movement; then into the Arbeitsdienst, which, as you know, lasts for at least six months in hard work of a constructive type; and then in the army for two years. When they get through that program, they are good physical specimens. For the most part in our colleges and schools, there has actually been little more than lip service, but it requires more than lip service, if colleges are to make a vital contribution to the health and physical fitness of our college men in sustaining interests and loyalties.

To make our physical education programs better serve national preparedness does not require any change in aims or objectives, but it does require better *methods* and *practices* in accomplishing our accepted aims. What can we do that we are not already doing and how shall we do it?

If our physical education programs have been educationally sound in the past in their purposes, are they sound for present conditions and for the future? I think we all appreciate that present conditions are fraught with danger and with tremendous opportunities as well, for future trends of physical education in this country.

Undoubtedly many colleges will consider resorting to some form of military training as the quickest and most effective way to prepare college men for the present emergency. This would, in my opinion and I believe in the opinion of most men in the field, be a grave mistake. Has physical education failed so abysmally that it should be replaced by a military program in our colleges? We should keep in mind that steps taken hastily to meet present emergencies may have very serious results for physical education and the future best interests of democratic education in our country. If observations of experienced military men, with whom I came in contact in the last war are any criteria, the great majority believe that the most useful service the college can perform is to turn out men who are physically fit and possess the qualities and abilities of the trained athlete plus their special educational training. The military training introduced into

our colleges and, mark you, I said colleges in 1917 proved a farce in preparing men for military service.

As I see it in our present emergency and for whatever may follow this present emergency, the special task and function of the physical education profession is, and will be, to develop health and physical fitness, endurance, physical skills, and an enduring interest, especially in outdoor sports and activities that will strengthen and maintain these qualities throughout life. Our special and primary function, then, is the physical preparedness of college and university men, some 650,000 of them, and this means all of them and not *just a selected few*. We all recognize that our games and sports play a most important role in the development of many social, emotional and moral qualities, essential in good citizens and in good soldiers and officers, especially the ability to work with and handle men, but many other departments and agencies also share in this task. The health and physical preparation of college men is our special job; no other department can do this.

It therefore becomes a question as to what type of health and physical education program will best serve the present and future needs of our country. That is the problem which those of us who are responsible for physical education and athletic programs in colleges face today.

This is the background which we must have in mind in our discussion of the problem:

1. Should the physical education program be completely elective, as is the case in some of our institutions today, plus intramural and intercollegiate sports?
2. Should the program be a limited requirement with free selection of recreational activities, plus intramural and intercollegiate sports?
3. Should there be a complete four-year requirement with more emphasis on vigorous activities developing endurance, carried on in a definite, formal, and progressive program, plus intramural and intercollegiate sports?

The question for discussion today, as drawn up by our committee, is stated as follows: "Is the present physical education program of a limited requirement, with free selection of recreational activities for most men, superior to a formal and definite program of required training to prepare our college men to meet the emergencies presented by our rapidly changing social order?"

I think that even the committee that framed this question will agree that it at least sounds a bit involved, and that before we can have discussion that will mean anything, we will

have to set up a clear-cut issue. This will necessitate a definition, as far as possible, of the terms used in this statement, otherwise, we may find that we all are supporting practically the same point of view. There is, then, no conflict of opinion and this would not be interesting, although, to resolve the conflict in opinion, and to reach a position which we could all support might be the most valuable function of a round-table discussion of this sort and I hope that it will prove to be.

The definition of terms in the foregoing statement, we have interpreted for the sake of discussion as follows:

First—that the present physical education program in colleges today is a limited requirement. (This of course is not wholly true.) I notice in the survey that the N. C. A. A. has just conducted of 117 institutions, 58.9 per cent had a two-year compulsory program, 22.2 per cent a one-year, 6.8 a three-year, and 6 per cent a four-year program, so that, we can say that the present physical education program in colleges today is a limited requirement.

Second—by limited requirement we mean a requirement of one, two or three years, with two or three periods of thirty-five to fifty minutes a week.

Third—the phrase, “is the present physical education program of a limited requirement, with a free selection of recreational activities for most men,” we interpret to mean that the free selection of recreational activities is a part of the program of the limited requirement and not in addition to it.

Fourth—by “free selection,” students are permitted to elect whatever recreational activities or sports they wish to pursue for a year, semester, term, or limited period (within this limited requirement).

Fifth—the phrase “recreational activities,” we interpret to mean that there is no instruction, no teaching period but a recreational or play program, except for the limited few that may fall in the class of the physically handicapped.

Sixth—in the second part of the question, we interpret “formal and definite program of required training” to mean: It is at regularly scheduled hours, with attendance taken. It is a teaching period, planned and organized with definite progression from week to week, and year to year, with standards of attainment. The program itself may consist of calisthenics, marching, climbing, apparatus, tumbling, etc., or it may be all sports instruction, carried on in a formal framework, or it may be a combination of both.

Seventh and finally: The last phrase, which is the crux of the whole question—“to prepare college men to meet the emergencies presented by our rapidly changing social order,”

you will interpret according to your point of view on national preparedness.

As teachers in educational institutions, we should keep in mind that a large number of college-trained men may be working in laboratories, as chemists, physicists, research engineers, and in other lines of scientific work, in case of emergency. Others will be doctors, dentists and would be used in many special fields of service. I think we can agree that the common objective for all college men, regardless of what type of service they may render now or later, is health and physical fitness-*plus*.

In this connection it is well to remember that these qualities may be best achieved by the removal of diseased tonsils, infected teeth, providing for nutritional deficiencies, or by improving health habits, with reference to sleep, tobacco, etc. Health and endurance are not achieved by activity alone, and most physical education programs recognize this.

Before turning the discussion over to Mr. Oosting and Mr. Livingston to present some of the reasons for our belief that the formal and definite program of required training is superior in preparing college men for the emergencies presented by our rapidly changing social order, I wish to call your attention to two statements:

First—a statement was recently sent out to all members of the College Physical Education Association, signed by Harry A. Scott, president. I quote: “There are a number of things our colleges might be doing in the way of preparing college men for war service as follows:

“1. Keep a close check upon the health of the student throughout his college career and devote greater effort toward follow-up procedures and the removal of physical defects which might render the student unfit for military service.

“2. Work toward securing a *four-year physical education requirement* for all college men, and institute a program of vigorous games and exercises designed to condition students for the rigors of military service. (In North Carolina, a number of colleges are considering such action.) Teach a variety of recreative skills in activities usually available in military camps, in order that life during the period of service may be more tolerable.

“3. Educate leaders in the organization and conduct of recreational activities and various games and sports suitable for men in military camps.”

There were three or four other suggestions, all of which would require definite and formal classes with teaching in theory and practice. The statement concludes with the following: “If we could carry out the above suggestions in our

colleges, we would be preparing students not only for more effective war service, but also for a fuller and richer life in times of peace."

The second statement is from Major John W. Harmony, who for many years has been in charge of the physical education program at West Point. He states, in a recent communication with reference to the type of program carried on there, and their reasons for it: "The physical education program at West Point is definitely of the formal type. It has produced such excellent results for so many years that the informal type has never been considered here. It is an established fact that the formal physical education program here at West Point will produce the required degree of physical development. We do not know of any instances where the same or better results have been produced by an informal program. To my mind it is just as logical that a man be required to take some physical activity throughout his college course, as mental activity. Here at West Point, we require all cadets to meet a certain standard in order to be classed as a qualified swimmer. At present there are 160 out of a class of approximately 580 freshmen who cannot qualify. As a result of our formal program, all will be required to undergo instruction until they do qualify. If past performance is any criterion, they all will meet the required standard. Is it desirable that all men be qualified swimmers? We think it is. Would this be possible under an informal program? We know it would not. Just recently, coaches of various varsity sports were authorized to conduct training during some periods when these sports were not in season. Cadets who volunteer or elect these squads are then required to attend practice. They are, however, not excused from any class or duty, and receive no special privileges. Coaches stated that before the work was authorized, they had five or six cadets working out in an effort to improve themselves. Now that the activity is authorized and the attendance of those, who voluntarily elect it, is required, they have from twenty to thirty each session. There is no doubt that each of the twenty or thirty men, who now attend regularly, wanted to improve themselves before, but until they were required to report, only five or six *made themselves* exert that *extra effort*. There I think is the crux of any argument between formal and informal physical education programs."

We all know from our own experience, that those who need physical education the most will drop it, at the end of a limited requirement, and take little or no physical activity through the remainder of their college course. We believe, therefore, that a formal and definite required program of physical education throughout the college course will accom-

plish the objective set up for physical education, and the objective set up in this question, to a greater degree than an informal, limited requirement with free selection of recreational activities.

Mr. Walter Livingston of Denison, and Mr. Ray Oosting of Trinity will present the specific arguments supporting this point of view. I suggest you keep in mind the definition of terms which we have set up.

2. PROFESSOR A. W. MARSH, Amherst College

I am not going to dodge the issue, but I will say that this special interpretation of terms came to my knowledge only twenty-four hours ago.

I am interested in debating anything in which I believe and regarding anything about which I have a conviction, but I don't believe anybody would like to defend a course or program where a man was allowed to select something that had no instruction in it and nothing but free play without guidance or direction.

There seems to be some slight difference of opinion as to the changing social order, and it seems to me that is the point upon which we as members of these groups and as teachers in physical education should search ourselves most fundamentally.

I would say regarding the members of my team, in that connection, I believe that in our program, our training and our education, particularly in our physical education, we must train for democracy as the thing for which we are willing to give our lives and as the thing we are defending in a changing social order. We have observed that on our team. Every man on our team has perfect freedom to say what he chooses. There has been no collaboration whatsoever, and I do suspect, as in a democracy, there may be an element of "fifth-column" activity on my own team! However, I am perfectly willing to accept this battle as a battle royal, and one can't be sure from what direction the blow is coming, but it is a free fight and I hope every one of you will enter upon it.

It seems to me that we are organizing for the conduct of war as a permanent policy and the dictatorship that is inevitably connected with that. Then it seems to me that we should go forth in the most extensive and rigid compulsory form of physical education. But I am taking the opposite view. I believe that, if you are interested in developing an education for democracy, our job is even tougher than that. Our job is to convince these men, these students in our col-

leges, to attack their minds as well as their bodies and to get them to do of their own free volition the choosing of the activities that we hope they will get into. For that reason I am defending the selection of activities that are well selected and well taught. I am defending the hard way of education, which is to try to convince these men that it is to their interest to do these things, and I think to a large extent it is the large way, but it is the way that transcends the time of emergency and builds for the democracy which we are willing to defend.

This is a discussion of the place of physical education in education as a continuous process and is not concerned at this time with the contribution of physical education to national defense.

"Limited requirement with free selection" is defined by me as a requirement of not more than two years within which choices are made by the student following advice based upon his needs and interests. This requirement is to be followed by two years of free selection. Later this requirement may be reduced to one year and, perhaps, eliminated, except for those deficient at entrance, when conditions have been improved in the lower schools.

The program includes: 1. Complete physical examination with personal history. 2. Information on previous activity experience. 3. Conference with each student to advise on the program. 4. Follow-up examinations and conferences as needed. The program requires a large staff, extensive facilities and a wide program. In fact, it is an approach to the ideal—a program for the future.

Democracy is government the hard way. Who knows the social order of tomorrow? We do know that we are making every effort to defend democracy. There are many definitions of democracy and the recent campaign indicated many very different conceptions. For our purposes, it seems to me that we must continue to look forward to equal opportunity, freedom of expression, individual initiative and an even greater responsibility to be placed on the individual to think and to act. The average man must meet new ideas, new ways and be ready to participate in new problems of the changing world.

We have turned our back on the system of regimentation, mass thinking, mass action and the power domination of a single person or small group. We turn toward inner compulsion as opposed to outer compulsion or, at least, we will choose or elect the outer compulsions to be placed upon us. Therefore, our education must build for this training in choosing, taking responsibility and meeting consequences.

Education for democracy is education the hard way. In place of the mass presentation of well-organized ideas, we must educate by making the student do his own work, think and choose for himself and earn his own opinions. No doubt it is easier to establish group requirements and compulsions. But these outer compulsions can never replace or substitute for the drive from within. How can this self responsibility or inner compulsion be gained except as it is expected or demanded by teachers? Education for the new social order must insist on placing greater responsibility upon the individual student, must insist on making him take his freedom and on teaching him to choose for himself to reach the high standard of work which society will demand of him. He must learn to select and win or lose by that selection. In short, he must learn to select his own restrictions, choose his own disciplines, seize his own opportunities and face his own success or failure.

Physical education in education for democracy is physical education the hard way. It has always been easier to establish an extensive requirement and all the disciplinary measures to bolster it up, to insist on the time, place and nature of the performance in the hope that health, fitness, skill and love of play were being developed. We have found it easier to say, "This you must do to graduate" than to explain and convince these boys that they should choose to do these things because their education and their living will be more effective and complete. We are all doing this and I am sure we have succeeded in obtaining to some degree these aims. But do we know this? Have we given the students the equipment to plan their own programs? Do they practice and live the things we have made them do? This we should begin to know. This alone is the real test of their education in physical education.

Much of this we may not know but from all our past experience we know that mass compulsion, unless reinforced by interest from within, is much more likely to kill the sense of responsibility. Paternalism over health, fitness and required play may defeat the great inner driving force necessary to bring the best results. I believe that our training of the future must develop greater student interest in his own welfare; must insist on his learning about his needs and choosing to be interested in the program suited to those needs. We must know him better and teach him to know about himself. If those needs are not too great, as is true of many of the students, his greatest gain will come from choosing and following his real interest. Under these conditions he will work harder, gain fitness, go farther in the learning of skills and, hence, is much more likely to carry

on in later years of college and after life. Many of our controls of our sports and of our activities have been of the fascist type. I believe we should try the hard way more and guide our students to plan their own programs. If we are to convince them, we will not only demand more of them but we will demand more of ourselves and our activities. Every activity must be more carefully selected and more convincingly supervised and taught. In order to attract and hold we must reach the mind and the personality of the student as well as his body. He must try to marry his need to his interest but must find satisfaction. There must be more meat in each day's program and each course.

We must recognize and consider individual differences in personality, attitude and ability. In fact, it is a four-year course in choosing of competition and recreational activity. This program may be practically possible. Thus far, I have dealt with theory—the theory of modern education which may need to be more modern in a new, hard sense and certainly must have more education in the longer, harder way with greater successes and probably greater failures as the goal. The working out of this newer program is difficult for, as yet, we have few facts and figures and just such a program does not exist. Experimentation must go on in each college in its own way, utilizing its own persons and its own facilities. However, before we can say this program is good or bad, we must know some of the results of our teaching not by tests but by the living of our graduates and, more important, by the living of our upper-class students who have passed out of our requirement. What they do with our teaching, we should try to know and for this our program should be planned and, upon this, they should be judged.

I do not know the answers. At Amherst we are trying to learn. For years we had a three-year requirement. Several years ago I said, if we had more extensive facilities and a larger staff, I should like to see the requirement reduced. I felt we could do a better job of teaching and might be able to stimulate voluntary participation during the later years. There was some opposition from the administration on the ground that preparation for life might demand a four-year requirement instead of two. I felt that this preparation for life might be tested sooner and that, if students didn't carry on their activities in the favorable college setting, they would not be more likely to carry on during their busy life later.

The results of this experiment may be indicative. You already know of the study of activities of the graduates of the Connecticut Valley colleges. Among the Amherst graduates 178 men reported from the five, ten and twenty-five year

classes and only five reported doing practically nothing in the way of recreational activity.

This report is not particularly significant as these figures are not based upon the results of the earlier program, before we had expert instruction in tennis, squash, fencing, skiing and outing club activities.

Regarding the voluntary activities of juniors and seniors we have tried to check. Two years ago the juniors participated as follows: fall, 65 per cent; winter, 73 per cent; spring, 76 per cent.

This fall, probably under the stress of national fitness, we find the juniors participating 79 per cent and the seniors 57 per cent as follows:

	Juniors	Seniors
Intercollegiate sports	25 per cent	20 per cent
Intramural sports	27 per cent	29 per cent
General activity	40 per cent	47 per cent
Make-up	8 per cent	4 per cent

In spite of the fact that 75 per cent of our men have free selection following examination and advice, the results show that 85 per cent have participated in courses of instruction for at least one term in both competitive team sports and recreational activities. The selections of the freshmen and sophomores last year were as follows:

Fall	Winter	Spring
Tennis 74	Squash 103	Tennis 155
Soccer 72	General class,	Baseball,
Football 74	Volley ball 76	Regular 37
Golf 36	Basketball 46	Softball 40
Rugby 70	Swimming 46	Track 52
Cross country 18	Basketball, Var. . 23	Golf 71
	Special development 51	
	Track 6	
	Wrestling 30	

About 20 per cent of these men are in "special exercise" or following a personally guided and supervised program.

In conclusion, I feel that it is very difficult to say just what system of education, just what program of physical education is best. Much depends on the selection of students, institutional attitude, facilities and personnel. We may never know the results of our teaching. However, any program which inspires students to go on living what they have been taught tends to be a good program. To encourage choosing of activities early in the course, I believe, fosters better participation at the time and a more certain continuation of profitable enjoyment.

3. PROFESSOR W. J. LIVINGSTON, Tufts College

Since the captains of the two teams have had unlimited time and we poor running guards and blocking backs have five minutes or less, I will try to cover some of the important arguments in favor of the formal phase of physical education.

Physical Education has followed in the lines of progressive education since the last World War. The leaders of the new educational movement gave the impression that the educational aspect of physical education was all that really mattered. Whatever the reason, the result has been that when physical education went to college and added psychology, character education, hygiene, safety education, test and measurements, and the new organization of principles to the curriculum, it quietly dumped most of its body-building emphasis out the back door.

The pendulum has swung from that old extreme formalism clear over to chaos, but it is swinging back to a middle ground. In our swing back to a normal course, we should swing forward and onward also.

Examination of all activities which are common to human beings shows that they can be analyzed into a comparatively small list: walking, running, dodging, standing, jumping, throwing, striking, catching, climbing, balancing, lifting, and pushing. Every individual could hope during the years of school life to develop fair skill in the entire list.

They and the organic development which comes with the exercising of them must be the goals of physical education to prepare our college men to meet the emergencies presented by our rapidly changing social order. Control of the body in the skills named, means that the individual is equipped to participate in all forms of neuromuscular skill.

Such a Herculean task has been laid at our door and we will have our hands full. It is expected, in many quarters, for us to do nothing less than produce an ideal human being, or at least a 100 per cent draft-perfect manhood. This certainly can not be done by a formal or informal program of required training. To get a 100 per cent-perfect manhood, it should have begun with our ancestors. Prenatal care is fundamental. Preschool care and training come next. When we arrive at school age medical inspection should stand first in point of time, but the very words signify that we are dealing with imperfect or already damaged human machines. Much, however, can be done to put these machines in better working condition.

What we need to develop is a strong and efficient body as a powerful instinct mechanism which should be taken into

consideration in the motivation of our physical education program.

It was my good fortune to observe European programs of gymnastics and sports in 1936 and that led me to believe that this instinct mechanism operates much more powerfully in other countries than in our own. In this country physical development is apt to be desired for the sake of the increased ability it will bring in achieving success in competition. On the other hand, most European youth and adults, particularly the Germans, engage in gymnastics and outdoor sports for the sheer joy of buoyant health and of pride in a strong and efficient body. Sociability and coöperative spirit permeate their activity. The formal gymnastic work was very different from that offered ten years ago. The ancient formal type of movements has been totally abandoned in favor of a vigorous rhythmic type of movement. In many cases the program of gymnastic work offered was not considered an end in itself but was concerned solely as a means of training for sports.

It seems to me that programs of physical education that emphasize short running, jumping, and the throwing and hitting of light balls as the sole racial activities, are deficient programs. It should be remembered that hanging, mounting, and climbing with the hands and arms, as well as the throwing of heavy weights and the lifting, pushing, and pulling of others also constitute very important forms of racial activities. We should provide a place in the program for a certain proportion of arm and shoulder girdle activities of a relatively strenuous type, not only for their general strengthening effects but also for their transfer values to almost all motor activities.

We have permitted our youth to elect their activities and the result has been, they have selected the activities not of the rugged type. Fewer boys are electing the contact type, combative type, daring activity type and the type that develops the upper trunk. We should require all boys with no defects to play in such games as football, six-man football, touch football, speedball, soccer, basketball, etc., and to take part in such sports as wrestling, boxing, and fencing. Some gymnastics should be required such as tumbling and apparatus work. Some time each day should be given to calisthenics and endurance running. Four years should be required.

I do not mean that we should return to the biologically sterile type of formal programs of the past, but it does seem to me that a radical change is needed in nine-tenths of the programs in common use today. I believe that the development of the strength of the upper limbs would improve the performance of any type of athlete, and that in justice to

the pupil—from the standpoint of promoting more skillful performance and with it greater interest and pleasure in participation—such development should be assured fairly early in his school life.

I have tried to present some phases of physical education for discussion concerning a definite program of required training to prepare our college men for the future.

4. PROFESSOR C. P. HOUSTON, Tufts College

I worked a little hocus-pocus with the chairman of this committee and so was enabled to see both Dr. Nichols' and Professor Marsh's papers. For that reason, I ought not to take any unfair advantage and attack Dr. Nichols' paper. I don't suppose, also, I ought to attack it because it seems to cover the material completely and carefully. I think the same thing is true with reference to Professor Marsh's paper.

There are two items that occur to me as having not yet been suggested by any of the previous speakers that may be worth a word of comment in connection with this subject.

I suppose it is true that during the past decade, college curricula have been undergoing substantial changes. I suppose the faculties all over the country, particularly in arts colleges, have been engaged in the revamping of the courses of study for the students over a period of four years, and I suppose also that the trend very definitely has been in the direction of a limited requirement as laying a broad foundation, followed by a wide and free election for the purposes of concentration in some field under guidance and supervision.

We may suppose, if that is so, that the physical education programs which we have been building over the past decade and with which we have been struggling, those now being upheld by my side, have been undergoing changes in the same general way. In other words, as I understand it, we have been attempting to lay down a limited requirement with the hope and expectation, sometimes frustrated, that somewhere along the line each student will strike a spark which will result not only in his concentrating in some particular field but also in his development of something to carry out one of our main objectives, namely, a field of concentration with a carry-over value.

Now, that carry-over value, I suppose, has been primarily concerned with living in a democracy and living in peace, and that is what we have been expecting our students and

our graduates would do, until, within a comparatively few months we are now faced with the problem of our products living not, perhaps, in a democracy and not, perhaps, in peace, but in war.

So our problem is, what kind of program can we devise which is best suited to prepare those young men to live in that kind of existence? That, of course, is one of the reasons which motivated and actuated a discussion of this problem.

There was a bit of pessimism in some quarters as to whether or not we had been a little too easy, whether life wasn't a little too free and too soft and whether we ought to formalize our program to a greater degree in order to make these boys harder.

This aspect of the problem ought to be discussed by an army officer. I wish we might have had one on the program who could talk to us as an expert, as certainly I cannot. I am, however, impressed with the consideration of this difficult question: For what are we training these boys?

I spent a couple of years in the army in 1917 and '18. I was one of those ninety-day Sears-Roebuck wonders in an officers' training camp, and ended up commanding a company in the 18th Infantry of the First Division. There is one thing that impressed me and that I carried away from that experience. That was the statement made many times by the officers higher up, that the most important man in the army was the private soldier, the enlisted man; that the next most important man was the corporal, and that, if the army was to succeed, those men must function effectively and efficiently.

So I suppose that we might consider for a moment whether that is still true. I haven't much evidence on that. I did go to a training camp last summer for a month. I came away again with the impression that, that attitude on the part of the army and navy, that emphasis, had been increased. I suppose, then, if that is correct, I am right in my assumption that our problem is to see what we can do for the young men who are entering into a period of training in one of our services.

I think I would admit, even though it might endanger the chances of my team in this discussion, that, if we are preparing young men for the parade grounds, for the so-called close-order drill, for a peace-time army, the cards are on the side of a formal program. If, on the other hand, we are preparing our young men for possible combat we, of course, hope that we are not, then a case can be made out for the side of this discussion upon which I appear. If there is ever a time when resourcefulness, when self-reliance, when

initiative, are important, I suppose it is in the situation of combat, because we are told that, particularly in this new streamlined army, in these smaller companies, more emphasis and more importance and more responsibility are placed on the individual than ever before. Therefore, what is there in the formal program such as I suppose many of us used to know, to train a man how to take care of himself at night; how to look out for his equipment and his food; how to keep himself alive and to keep himself warm and from getting lost?

And another suggestion, if I may take one more minute. What about preparing these young men for the boredom, for the monotonous routine of the training camp? Already, as we have read the papers, it is indicated that the war department and the navy department are setting up a new division, a division, I think it is called, of morale, hoping to take care of that kind of thing.

In my own judgment, that will merely scratch the surface. Unless a man, unless a boy, has previous training, a training which could come from managing his own little team, perhaps, in an intramural program or tending to his own little party or looking out for himself in the woods or the mountains or the plains or working up his own amusement; unless we inculcate something of resourcefulness in the young men who are about to go into these training camps for a long period of time, I am fearful that we are to have trouble from this terrible routine and this monotonous boredom that are bound to result in training camps.

Therefore, if I may suggest, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me too early in this game to abandon the results of a long period of research to which you gentlemen have directed your attention. As a result of this discussion this afternoon I hope very much that you gentlemen will return to your various campuses and give this subject thought. Let's see in a year from now—I hope we may be privileged to—whether or not the program which we have set up of a limited requirement with free election under direction and guidance has helped solve these various problems which have thrust themselves upon us, almost without warning.

5. PROFESSOR RAY OOSTING, Trinity College

I suppose what you would like to hear from me is that I am going to be very brief. I realize that I am the fifth speaker on this argument and therefore I have planned only a very short paper. It seems to me that this is an argument not only from the standpoint of the formal program as com-

pared with the informal program, but, in this emergency, it is an argument of the theoretical as compared to the practical.

I feel indebted to Dr. Nichols for his attempt to define what seemed to me to be a very much-involved topic, namely, "Is the present physical education program of a limited requirement, with free selection of recreational activities for most men, superior to a formal and definite program of required training to prepare men to meet the emergencies of our rapidly changing social order?"

I hardly believe that we could find a man in the room who does not feel that our country is facing a crisis which may mean radical changes in our mode of living. Surely then, we, as physical educators, should ask ourselves what special contribution can we make in the present emergency. Are we contributing most by continuing the types of programs which have become popular in recent years, namely, a limited requirement with free selection of recreational activities, or would a formal program best qualify our young men for what they may be facing?

A few years ago I became interested in a study of college graduates' opinions concerning physical education programs; required, intramural and intercollegiate. The returns from almost five hundred questionnaires indicated that graduates, in general, approved of the type of programs which were being administered by the group of colleges studied. Many even at that time advocated an increase in the number of years of participation in the program. Activities which the graduates most preferred, in the order of their preference, were: golf, tennis, squash, skiing, swimming, handball, boxing, badminton, horseback riding, and skating. Programs in our colleges have gradually been changed in recent years, to encourage the above-mentioned types of activities. You will notice that of the ten sports listed, only boxing can be classified as a contact sport.

From the standpoint of pure enjoyment, the list mentioned is a natural one, and no one can question that these activities have definite value in procuring better health and greater physical fitness. We have been thinking, until this emergency arose, in terms of preparing men for natural, normal, adult living. Many of us have said, "What men enjoy doing, they will do." This is one of the reasons we have advocated a free selection of recreational activities. We are now forced to view our program from a different angle. We can't beat about the bush. We must face facts. We have an emergency, which is far more real than we like to think. We should no longer consider what our students and alumni like and want in our programs, but we should consider what

is best for them and for the country. I have been an advocate of allowing our students a broad selection of recreational activities, but I recognize certain extremely important advantages that the formal has over the informal program.

1. Greater certainty of obtaining 100 per cent participation during the entire class period by each individual. I believe we all have noted numerous cases of shirkers in our program of free selection of activities. The men who are skillful and coördinated, usually derive the maximum benefit, but the ones who need physical development the most, are often found participating the least. They choose the type of activity which is least strenuous and lag as much as they can without drawing too much attention to their feeble efforts. When we think of our programs, we are too apt to point with pride to our athletic teams and say, "This is the type of men we are developing." I believe the instructors who handle the average college students must admit that they are a soft lot physically, and need strenuous body building exercises of a formal type, involving all muscle groups in a full four-year program, if they are to achieve the physical efficiency demanded in a national emergency, such as we are facing. Let me call to mind again the statement which Dr. Nichols has referred to, made by Major John W. Harmony. "The physical education program at West Point is definitely of the formal type. It has produced such excellent results for so many years that the informal type has never been considered." That is the point of view of a military expert. You may say, "Anyone would expect that point of view from a military man." We must, however, not lose sight of the fact that this is an emergency which we are facing. We, as college physical educators, should do our part.

2. Closer supervision allows instructors greater opportunity to observe and correct each individual. How are mistakes corrected in our free selection type of program? Usually they are not corrected and, what is worse, the faults are continually repeated until they become a habit. One not only becomes physically more efficient when faults are corrected, but improvement in skill means greater enjoyment of the activity, hence more active participation.

3. Definite progress is more readily obtainable in a formal program which helps the instructor create and maintain the interest of a group involved. Successful teaching requires progression.

4. Disciplinary advantages of a formal program are important in consideration of national defense. Our students are sadly in need of discipline, which, to my mind, has suffered in our programs of free selection of activities. Stu-

dents want to exercise in just the activity they like; they want to exercise at any time of the day that suits their convenience, and not at all if they feel lazy. In my opinion, the informal program has encouraged this attitude. We are dealing, in many cases, with pampered youths, who need the discipline of a formal program.

5. In a free selection of activities, students usually elect the sports that they already can play or with which they are familiar. Often they will select the purely recreational type, avoiding the contact sports, which have certain recognized values, not derived from the non-contact sports. For example, a man may select golf or tennis, both fine sports to know and to be able to play well. They are, however, highly specialized skills, and do not make for all-around physical development.

To summarize, I would say that, in my opinion, our college physical education programs have swung too far away from the formal type, which was common twenty-five years ago. College students need the discipline of the formal program. Each student should be given a definite group of body-building exercises. He should be required to take part in at least one vigorous contact sport, in addition to the individual sports, which have been so popular in our informal programs. The individual sports should be continued, but taught in addition, rather than as a sole means of obtaining physical fitness. Definite progression should be sought and our aim should be to develop our entire student body of all four classes into a group of men physically ready to face whatever task the country may have for them.

6. PROFESSOR T. NELSON METCALF, University of Chicago

My assignment is to discuss and amplify Eli Marsh's paper, so I haven't had much time to give it serious study.

You will all agree that the statement of the topic is somewhat complex and somewhat ambiguous. It wasn't until I heard Dr. Nichols that I really found out what it was all about.

As I size it up, we are discussing two rather ancient problems in education and in physical education: One of them, shall our college physical education program be a program of required or elective activities? The second one is, shall that program be an instructional program or a purely recreational program?

At one extreme we have the type of program prevalent in most colleges that had physical education requirements thirty or forty years ago—a required program under which

all students were put through the same mill of prescribed activities with absolutely no individual choice of activity or of time, place or conditions of participation. At the other extreme we have the situation present in some colleges today in which there is no requirement at all and the college merely provides opportunities for its students to play and to receive instruction in a variety of activities to the extent that they see fit. Between these two extremes we have all degrees of partial and limited requirements with varying amounts of instruction and of free selection. I take it that this discussion endeavors to determine the best point between these two extremes.

Since I had no opportunity to see either Dr. Nichols' or Eli Marsh's paper in time to study them carefully, I made a few notes on my way out here. I am going to skip over entirely two of the points because I think my team mates covered them so adequately, and I am going to mention quite briefly three other points.

My first point is that activity under compulsion is likely to defeat its own ends because of lack of interest. There is certainly great danger that a formal and definite program will be distasteful to a considerable proportion of the group. When this happens, it is hard to justify it educationally. Certainly, other things being equal, there is much to be said for a free selection of activities.

My second point is that it is always difficult to individualize properly the formal and definite program. At the college level, especially, our physical education work must be individualized to be effective. Students may enter college with parallel attainments in such fields as mathematics, science, and English. But we all know that they enter college with the widest disparity of strength, skills, interest, attitudes, and habits in play activities. It is nonsense to place all students in the same definite and formal program. Some need no instruction at all; some need one type of work; some another.

We would probably agree that, if all children could be exposed to the ideal physical education program in the elementary and secondary schools, there would be little reason for any prescribed or instructional program at the college level. Practically everyone would enter college with well-rounded physical development, with an adequate repertoire of play skills, with firmly rooted interests in a variety of sports, and with habits of regular play well-established. The function of college departments would, under these conditions, be merely to provide convenient opportunities for sports participation.

Since college students exhibit so wide a variation in strength, skills, interests, attitudes and habits, it is essential that they be handled individually, according to their needs. This leads me to my third point, which, although, perhaps, a little beside the question, really deserves consideration in a discussion of an elective program.

This point is that the free selection of activities can be effective only when it is accompanied by a scientifically planned guidance program.

At the University of Chicago where, except for a small experimental group of 150 boys and girls, we operate without a requirement, we are gradually stumbling our way into a better program of individual guidance for freshmen. Members of my staff serve as recreational advisers. During Freshman Week, each freshman has a fifteen-minute conference with his adviser. At that conference, the adviser has in front of him a rather complete case history of the boy. He has the findings of the entrance medical examination and the physician's recommendations. He has a record of all the extra-curricular interests of the boy in high school, both athletic and non-athletic. He learns how the boy has spent his summers and the extent to which he has to be self-supporting and how many hours a day he spends commuting. The boy places in front of his adviser a check list of about sixty activities, on which he has indicated, what he is interested in, and in which he thinks he would like to participate or to take instruction. With this information on hand, the adviser does his best to size up the needs of the boy and to persuade him to elect the activities that will be most valuable to him. A few weeks later, we get the complete findings of the Lauritsen interest questionnaire which each student fills out during Freshman Week. This is the physical education adviser's games and sports questionnaire of two or three hundred items and includes not only likes and dislikes but a record of all participation in the past year. The tabulation classifies the items so that we have a rating on indoor and outdoor activities, active and passive activities, and individual, group and leadership activities. Our present guidance program slips up through lack of adequate follow-up, but we hope in time to remedy this. With no requirement, we are successful in getting between 80 and 85 per cent of our freshmen men into some phase of our program. We offer instruction in more than thirty activities.

I am going to skip now. Just to conclude, I believe a definite, prescribed program of physical education such as the negative team has discussed belongs lower down in our scheme of education; that there is little place for it in the physical education program at the college level, except for

those who have entered with deficiencies in physical development and power, or in play skills, interests and attitudes in habits. It may be a pretty big percentage, but I prefer to look upon them as entrance deficiencies. I would set up a requirement for those people who can't meet what we call our standards in those fields; and for the balance of them, for those entering without such deficiencies, I certainly favor a free elective program under scientific, intelligent guidance.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONVENTION

Tuesday Morning Session, December 31, 1940

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, Stanford University

My remarks this morning will be wholly in the nature of a brief report on the work of the Executive Committee during the past year, and a presentation of certain matters which should be acted upon by the convention.

Despite the turmoil of the last few months, with the distraction of a Presidential election and the upsetting influence of the war, I feel that we can look back upon a year of progress in the work of the Association. The rapid development of the tragic events abroad, culminating in the launching of our defense program, has confronted us with a number of new and pressing problems, which have occupied much of our time and attention during the latter part of the year particularly. So pressing are they in fact, that, if necessary, they must be given precedence over other matters, even though this may mean the retarding of our efforts in some other directions. We are hopeful, however, that we may be able to give full cooperation in the national defense program without interrupting unduly the work on which the Association had previously embarked. These problems are of such importance that I feel some special attention should be given to them at this meeting, and I have asked several persons to be prepared to discuss them today.

This year marks the end of the XIIth Olympiad. War once again prevented the holding of the Olympic Games. I believe, however, that the games will be held again, let us hope in 1944, and that they may yet fulfill the splendid purpose for which they were founded. Several problems in connection with these games should be considered by this convention. The American Olympic Association, under the provision of its constitution, will meet soon to elect officers and organize for the next Olympiad. Many of the conferences affiliated with this Association are voting members of the Olympic Association, and this Association holds membership with substantial voting strength therein. As you know, in some sports on the Olympic Games program, notably track and field, college athletes constitute a substantial majority of the American participants. The interest of the colleges

in the conduct of these games, in the handling of the men on the teams, in the details of the management and supervision of the trips involved, is obvious and vital. We have secured a high degree of efficiency in such matters in our own institutions; we must do our utmost to insure it in the handling of the American teams in the Olympic Games. The colleges have much at stake in this matter and should be alert to secure the best possible leadership for the XIIIth Olympiad. I should like you to consider and be prepared to discuss at this meeting, what steps we can and should take in this regard.

There is another matter in connection with the Olympic Games which should come before this convention. Under the chairmanship of Mr. McCormick the colleges raised \$31,369.13 last year for the support of Olympic sports in which the colleges were directly interested. The drive for funds was interrupted, and not pushed as vigorously as it otherwise would have been, because of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. At the last convention it was voted that the funds collected by the colleges "be impounded by the N.C.A.A. treasurer to earn such income or interest as may be consistent with safety." The treasurer, with the approval of the Executive Committee, has deposited such funds, and all funds received since the last convention, with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago. The American Olympic Committee has felt that these funds should be turned over to the Olympic treasury, where, as I understand it, they may be earmarked for the various sports as directed by this Association. Under date of November 13th, 1940, I received a letter from Mr. Frederick Rubien, Secretary of the American Olympic Association, stating that at the last meeting of the Olympic Committee held on October 29th, 1940, he was instructed to communicate with me, and request that, at the forthcoming meeting of the N.C.A.A., authorization be voted to turn in to the Olympic treasury all Olympic funds which are now held in the treasury of the N.C.A.A. The matter of the disposition of these funds should therefore be considered and determined by this convention. This matter will be presented for discussion later in this meeting.

There is still another problem in connection with this matter of our relation to the Olympic Games, which confronts us at this time, and requires consideration and action by this convention. Following the cancellation of the Olympic Games this year, there was considerable opinion expressed, and sentiment developed in several quarters, that some sort of games should be held in this country, in lieu of the games abroad, to give our athletes who had looked forward to, and prepared for, the Olympics, an opportunity to participate in

some outstanding athletic program, and secure some recognition for their efforts and preparation. Several suggestions were made: The first,—for British-American games—was quickly abandoned because of the rapidly developing events abroad. Secondly, formal American try-outs in several sports were actually planned, but were generally abandoned as our defense program began to take shape. A third proposal was made, however, and has taken more tangible and permanent form, a proposal to hold a set of Pan-American Games between the countries of the Western Hemisphere every four years, two years after the Olympic Games. This proposal came from two sources, from two groups acting independently. One proposal, originally at least, contemplated the formation of a separate association to conduct such games.

The other proposal came primarily from several of the South American countries, and led to the holding of a Pan-American Sports Congress in Buenos Aires in August of this year, which was attended by Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Association. At this congress it was decided to hold a set of Pan-American Games in the fall of 1942 at Buenos Aires, and an international organization was set up, similar to the international Olympic organization. There remains for determination by this country, however, in connection with this proposal, the question of whether the American participation shall be handled through the present Olympic organization, or through a wholly separate organization to be formed. Your Executive Committee, at its last meeting, received a request from one of the groups interested in the proposal for such games, for the N.C.A.A. to lend its support to this movement. This request was tabled, pending a report from Mr. Avery Brundage who was then attending the meeting in South America. Mr. Brundage reported on this South American meeting at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Olympic Association on October 29th. Shortly before leaving for this convention I received notice of a special meeting of the Olympic Association to be held in New York, February 24th, to consider certain proposed amendments to the constitution of the Olympic Association which would enlarge its powers sufficiently to enable it to conduct a set of Pan-American Games every four years. There remains for us to consider in this convention the question of the extent of the colleges' participation in this movement. There are a number of problems, financial and otherwise, affecting the matter of participation by the colleges in such games, which should be thoroughly considered by us at this time. Professor Badger will present this matter more fully later in this meeting.

At the convention in Los Angeles reference was made to the widespread feeling that intercollegiate athletics were facing a critical period in their history which called for action by this Association to meet the challenge of the dangers that threatened. At that convention the first steps were taken to meet this challenge by adopting a constitution incorporating a declaration of institutional responsibility and a code of sound principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics.

During the year your Executive Committee has held two meetings of two days each, at both of which much time was devoted to a consideration of the problem of making this code an effective operative force in the administration of athletics in all our member institutions. To insure that the heads of all our member institutions knew personally of this code, and of our efforts in this regard, letters were sent to the presidents of all the colleges and universities comprising our membership, enclosing a copy of the code, asking them to discuss it with the committees and officers directly in charge of their athletic programs, and further asking them to state on behalf of their institutions, whether they wished to continue as members of the Association, and would subscribe to the code and see that its principles were operative in the administration of the athletic programs in their own institutions.

Results of this survey, while in the main satisfactory and encouraging, convinced your Executive Committee that there must be a further study and consideration of practices as to which there was apparent conflict of opinion, or differences of interpretation in the application of the provisions of the code. We have, therefore, asked the various conferences and associations throughout the country to furnish us with copies of their rules governing the conduct of athletics, so that a comparative study may be made of their provisions as they affect the matters to which the code relates. We have also felt that this matter should come before the convention for discussion by the members, in order that we could better determine what the nature of our course from this point on should be. That there is more in the matter of formulating and applying a code of this sort than a question of general athletic policy is already apparent. It involves also important questions of individual policy. So far as the administrative heads of the institutions have appraised their own policies, they express approval of them. The program of adjustment of institutional policy to conform to a general code is the one confronting us.

During the year the Association, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into three years ago with

the U.S.L.T.A., has assumed full responsibility for the conduct of the National Collegiate tennis tournament, which for the last three years has been conducted under the joint sponsorship of this Association and the U.S.L.T.A. Our relations with the U.S.L.T.A. throughout this period have been most cordial and helpful, and the tournaments have been conspicuously successful. Mr. Charles Garland is continuing as chairman of the National Committee and has reorganized the district committees into an efficient working unit. The Executive Committee also approved the holding of a National Collegiate championship fencing tournament, since the interest in this sport has developed to such an extent as to assure its success. This brings the number of national tournaments and meets conducted by the Association to ten*.

I took occasion last year to call special attention to the splendid work of our rules committees. I wish again to pay tribute to the untiring efforts of the members of these committees in the formulation of the rules of play, and the supervision of our various championship meets and tournaments. Their conspicuous success is due to the intelligent hard work of the members of these committees.

From time to time during the year the Association publishes a *News Bulletin* in which the work of the Executive Committee is reported, and through which the reports of the various meets and tournaments, and of the activities of the rules and other committees are transmitted to the members. I wish to urge the careful reading of the *Bulletin* by all of you, in order that you may keep informed of the activities of the Association. Any of you not receiving the *Bulletin* who wish copies, please communicate with the secretary to make sure he has your name on the mailing list.

In the September *Bulletin* there were published several proposed amendments to the constitution, to be submitted and voted on at this convention. These amendments are intended to clarify the provisions relating to election of members and termination of membership. They will be presented at the business session this afternoon.

The close of the year's activities finds the Association in sound condition financially. The basketball tournament was especially successful, financially and in every other way. We have been able to meet our growing administration expense, and to cover an unexpected loss in connection with the track and field championships, where excellent prospects for a record attendance were shattered by heavy rain on the day of the meet. The Executive Committee has modified the regulations governing receipts from championship tourna-

*Basketball, Boxing, Fencing, Gymnastics, Swimming, Track and Field, Cross Country, Wrestling, Golf, Tennis.

ments and meets to enable competing institutions to share in net receipts when these are largely in excess of expenses and normal returns. The new regulations were published in the September *Bulletin* and were approved by the Council at its meeting Sunday night.

In closing this report I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the opportunity you have given me the last three years to participate in the important work of this Association. My task as president has been made pleasant and easy by the efficient work of the rules committees, and by the splendid coöperation of the able men on the Executive Committee. I have been amazed at the extent of their willingness to give of their time; at the thoroughness and enthusiasm with which they have responded to every request for service in connection with the many details of our activities. I count it among the finest experiences of my life to have been privileged to participate with them in this important endeavor. There is much important work ahead; there are many serious problems confronting us; but with the many competent, sincere men we have to call upon, that work will be ably and successfully performed, and the problems fully solved.

LUNCHEON SESSION OF THE CONVENTION

Tuesday Noon, December 31

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

CHRISTIAN GAUSS, Dean of the College,
Princeton University

Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster, Major Griffith, and Members of the N.C.A.A.: I really am serious about this voice business and I think it is a shame to come before you and try to talk about physical preparedness with a physical disability of my own.

But I was very glad to come and I didn't want to miss this opportunity. I was particularly glad to come as a dean because I notice that in these meetings coaches have been kings, and I am reminded, as you may remember, that in ancient Rome on one day a year they had a particularly democratic festival, the Saturnalia, and on that occasion

even the slave could speak his mind. So on this occasion you have allowed a dean to come and speak his mind; and I want to express my appreciation for this democratic attitude of the N.C.A.A.

I am also very glad to have this opportunity of seeing you all because I believe, gentlemen, that the N.C.A.A. and what it represents is that wing of American education which has made most substantial progress in the last forty years; and I say that excepting no other department.

Now, in talking about preparedness there are a few things that we can do, and there are some things that occurred to me as I listened to some of the discussion this morning.

I think one of the first things that we can do, if we live near a large training camp, gentlemen, is at least to offer our services. I heard some talk which seemed to indicate that we felt that the government or the army was "offish." We have not found it so at Princeton. We are only twenty-five miles from Camp Dix, and we have gone over there and, above all, our coaches have gone over there and offered their services. Equipment, certainly up to the present, has not been abundant. You will remember in the last war there was an immense amount of equipment issued. It didn't always get to the right place at the right time. I think there were 50,000 baseball bats, some of which never reached their destination until long after the war. That is not true now and our coaches have consulted with the officers in charge of the camp, and we have met with the greatest degree of cordiality. A committee of our coaches have carried over soccer balls and footballs, which they were delighted to have, and we have invited squads of the men from six hundred to a thousand to all of the football games held in our stadium this fall. I think it was good for our undergraduates to see those men marching in, and they were very loyal rooters. We had only one disappointment — the day we played West Point — they cheered their heads off for Army.

Now, I think it is very important that we keep morale in the camps as high as possible and our situation differs this year, or at present, from what it was in the last war, because in the last war we were in the war before the men went to the camps and everybody knew that our national fate depended on that war and our attention was centered and focused on the men in the camps, as it is not today. The men in the camps have gone there, usually one out of twenty in their age level or class, and we have forgotten all about them.

I think it is too bad that those men therefore, seeing that nineteen others of their age level are still back home and

they are there, feel just a little bit as if they had been sent "up the river," and we allow them to feel that. I believe, therefore, if your institution is near a training camp, it will be a good thing for the camp and a good thing for your campus to put yourself in touch with them and give them a friendly hand.

When it comes to other things that we can do, I feel that probably the most important thing, one of the most important (if my voice holds I will tell you another) things we can do is to sell physical education to the colleges themselves. The curse on college athletics and intercollegiate sport goes back to the fact that they grew up out of the colleges and in most cases they still are out of the colleges. They are adjuncts to the college. They are in many cases side shows—the biggest side show still functioning.

If we want to do anything for physical education—and I emphasize its importance for the country, and I don't think it is necessary to tell you why—one of the things that we ought to do is to make our own institutions realize that physical education is a part of college education; that it is a legitimate part; that it belongs there.

For that reason, I have two negative suggestions which I would like to make. I think we would make progress if we all abolished athletic associations. I know many of you have done so. I do not believe that the athletic association any longer performs any useful function. It only emphasizes the distance between the college and athletics.

Just because athletics did originate outside of the colleges and was forced in, we had the development of the athletic association, which finally gathered the funds and distributed the funds and which in many cases still gathers the funds and distributes the funds.

I am not going to say, gentlemen, that we ought to abolish gate receipts. Personally, I wish we could. I know it is idle to talk about it because financially, for most of us at the present time, that is impossible. But I do think it is a mistake to assume, as a great many institutions still do, that physical education and sports programs should be financed by an outside body with outside sources of revenue, usually a gate or an invitation to a bowl.

I don't think we are going to sell physical education as a part of college education to our own institutions and through them to the country until we succeed in integrating physical education more thoroughly with college education in general. That is the first step, to prove to the country that we believe it is important for the training of the whole man and for morale, as you and I know it is.

Now, the second thing that we must do—and I know some of you have done it, and that much has been done; but it still hasn't been done as much as it should be done, if we are going to sell physical education to the country as a part of college education—that is, of course, to end the athletic scholarship.

I know there is much discussion about it and what constitutes an athletic scholarship, but I believe we all recognize, if we stop to think about it, that any man, any halfback, any interscholastic athlete who gets board, room and tuition because he is a halfback is a professional. He gets board, room and tuition for nine months a year for playing football; he is a professional.

There is nothing wicked about that. I don't think professional athletes are wicked. But if we are in a program of athletics for all, and I think we must be, if we think it is good for the college, then it is not fair to ask amateurs to play against or beside professionals. And you know that when the "ivory hunting" is on (I see you know what I mean) this country is scoured for athletes; whether they have any qualifications for success in college doesn't make any difference.

I do not believe there is a single first-rate interscholastic athlete, no matter how seriously disqualified for success in college on every other count, who will not have invitations to at least six or seven colleges, no questions asked and all expenses paid.

So long as that is true, your athletic teams do not represent the college, and I think we have reached the point where we have got to eliminate from our college teams the misrepresentative athlete—the athlete who does not represent the college—and there are teams in this country today (you and I know of some of them) in which the team has no more connection with the educational system of the college than the Cincinnati Reds have with the school system of Cincinnati.

So long as that is true, gentlemen, you are not going to sell physical education to faculty members as an integral part of education.

On the positive side, I am not going to tell you about the values of college education, of physical education and sport. My experience as a man in charge of morale and the welfare of undergraduates in one college has convinced me that physical gawkinsness and social gawkinsness go hand in hand. Physical gawkinsness—inability to handle your legs and your arms and to move about, to go to the proper place at the proper time—is one of the most serious causes of that vast army of the maladjusted that we are turning out of the col-

leges every year; and the best normalizing influence that you can find, that I have ever been able to find, is to put that man into competitive sport.

Since that is true, if we believe in physical education and want to sell it to the college, I think one of the things we can do is a fairly simple thing. It should have a regular place on the college schedule. I see no reason whatever why in the fall and in the spring certainly every man who wants to play on a team should not be freed from classes or laboratories, at least from half-past four to six o'clock.

If we can do that, and it can be done, your engineers and your laboratory people will object, I know, because we have been through it, but we have finally made a mutual assistance pact and we have that arrangement and it works out to the greater good of all. We agree not to schedule any athletic meets or contests that interfere with the schedule but all of our laboratory and our engineering people allow their men, if they are members of teams, to be free from four to six. Sometimes it will mean keeping your laboratories open at night or other hours in the morning, but you and I know that it can be done and unless we think that participation in team play is sufficiently good, sufficiently important for general training to warrant a place in the schedule, I do not think we can expect to sell it to the country.

The next thing that we ought to do is to see that we make the status and the tenure of people in physical education, including coaches, exactly the same as for other teachers in college. At the present time we have a double standard in the colleges, gentlemen. The coach is judged by one and the other instructor by another.

I think, until we break that down, we cannot expect the country to believe that we consider the athletic establishment as part of the educational establishment of our institutions. I think the coach, like the faculty man, ought to be judged on his competence in his own field, in his field of sport. Most of our coaches are college men like the rest of our faculties, and they have developed post-graduate skills to a very high point. If we think there is any value in their services, their position should be precisely the same, and they should be judged not by the number of all-Americans they produce or the undefeated seasons they go through or the bowl invitations that they get but as any other faculty man is judged, by the effect that his teaching has upon the character of the men he teaches.

So it seems to me that is your problem, and I want to say only one word more. I think that one of the things we can do and should do is to correct one of the things that

our overemphasis on a rather sterile intellectualism has brought about in wider circles on the campuses. We have too many Hamlets. You will always have some, but I think we have too many Hamlets on our campuses, and I would like to call your attention to the fact that Shakespeare found his Hamlet as a student, a young man, who had just returned from the University of Wittenburg. He had cause for action but couldn't act. He couldn't focus his resources. We have too many Hamlets on our campuses. The gap between thinking and doing is too wide. Somehow, to bring the two together—wise living and intelligent action—we do not always succeed in doing.

I think we have too many of those partly because we teach now in most of our colleges too much history in the wrong way. We carry too much historical baggage. We talk about the forces of history as if they were natural forces, physical forces, and the poor devil has seen so many civilizations fall, so many experiments fail, that even our American history seems to him only a wobbling from one failure to another, and he says to himself, "Well, why should I take any risks, why should I do anything? The forces of history operate without men and upon men anyway. The stream of history, like the Mississippi, flows on; the river keeps flowing on. Why should I do anything about it? How great is the sea and how small my ship!"

Now, that disastrous attitude which is very bad for morale results in the fact that nothing touches so many of these young men where they live. I believe we have got to make Jack and Jill understand that there is no future for them except the future that they make for themselves, that it depends on the energies that Jack and Jill release and the aims toward which they direct those energies.

So I think nothing can help more in normalizing our present generation of undergraduates and in making for morale than to make them understand once again the old, old lesson: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." Nowhere that I know is that lesson made plainer to the average undergraduate today than on the playing fields of competitive sports.

APPENDIX I

DISCUSSIONS ON THE IMPORTANT ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONVENTION

I. PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CODE

Presentation of the Subject

DEAN L. K. NEIDLINGER: As President Owens said in his opening address, the Executive Committee at its first meeting following the Los Angeles Convention spent some time determining what the steps should be for us to take toward the enforcement of the code that was passed. We decided that it was essential, first, to make sure that not only those delegates who attended the Los Angeles Convention but also the responsible heads of their institutions should know to what extent colleges were committed by their membership in the N.C.A.A. through those changes in the constitution which had been made, and so a letter was addressed to the president of each institution, a duplicate being sent to the athletic director, together with a copy of the code as it was adopted by the convention. We asked the presidents to send us some assurance that, after discussing the matter with the officers of their institutions who would have to cooperate in the enforcement of the code, their institutions were willing to abide by the code.

Now, it is perfectly obvious that the code can't mean anything in an institution unless such persons as the admissions officer and the officer who is responsible for the assignment of financial aid and the athletic director and to some extent, the coaches, are actually willing to enforce it, and we expect them and the college presidents to assure themselves that their institutions were not being placed in the position of saying one thing and doing another.

The results of that letter were rather surprising. We received replies from a few more than 150 colleges out of the 225 members of the Association. All of the college presidents who replied to the letter, with the exception of one who withdrew his institution, claimed that, after such investigation, they had found that the practices of their institutions were in line with the code and that they expected that they would continue so. There were approximately thirty or forty college presidents who, in writing back, made some reservation. Those reservations were all minor. Practically all of the presidents from the Southern Conference colleges wanted to await a meeting of the conference before they definitely committed themselves; and most of the reservations were due to the fact that in the various conferences there are some regulations which are rather more liberal than was suggested by the N.C.A.A. code. It is for that reason that the Executive Committee has now undertaken a study of the conference regulations to appraise them in terms of the code as we passed it.

Now, the thing that resulted from those letters to the college presidents was simply this: that it became perfectly clear that whatever violations of the code existed at one place or another—and most of us were of the opinion that those violations were rather widespread—that whatever violations existed were not merely matters of athletic policy but they were matters of college policy, approved by the presidents of the institutions.

It doesn't seem possible that the general impression which the public has had and which, as a matter of fact, most college presidents have had—that at other institutions things were not right—it doesn't seem possible that that impression can be as wrong as the combined innocence of the college presidents suggests. In other words, we are now confronted with the problem as to whether the college presidents have been fooled by the conditions of their own institutions or whether the college presidents—that is, the member institutions of the N.C.A.A.—intend that the code should be interpreted somewhat differently than most of us understand it; and in the course of the current year the Executive Committee will have that problem of trying to make rulings on the basis of specific practices which exist, and of interpreting the code in actual terms which are not as vague as the terms of the constitution.

It seems to me that we have made a good start in trying to get the code in the minds of the executive heads of the different colleges, to have them thoroughly understand what this Association is trying to do, and to secure some assurance of their active cooperation; and, after all, they are the men who can make or break the code enforcement in each institution.

The Executive Committee has not yet discussed what measures it can take during the current year to detect violations of the code and to try to correct them, but there is no question of the sentiment of the members of the Executive Committee, that we intend to do everything within our power to enforce the code actually and to call to the attention of every member college any practices in which it is engaged which appear to be violations of the code.

We haven't the funds available, such as are available in the Western Conference and some of the other conferences, to conduct elaborate investigations of fact. I anticipate that what we will have to do will be to depend upon member institutions to send to Major Griffith any suggestion that some institution in their district or in some other district is proselyting or subsidizing athletes, contrary to the code. Some information will come to us from published articles such as the Collier's article about conditions at Alabama, about which I know nothing, not having read it, but which is a definite public charge against an institution which cannot very well be ignored by a national association which supposedly stands against the things that are represented to have been true in that case.

I think the investigations will take two forms. There may be some that are punitive, where the N.C.A.A. sets out to prove that one of our member colleges deliberately acted in violation of the code. I think that will be a very rare case. I think that most of the matters that will come before us for consideration will come to us at the request of the college that is involved. In other words, if at my institution it becomes apparent, through rumor or through the public statement of somebody or through a sports writer's article, that everyone believes that our star fullback is being paid a hundred dollars a month, I think it would be to our interest to ask the N.C.A.A. to investigate the circumstances of that athlete's connection with our institution and to issue a statement, hopeful, of course, that the statement when it was issued would satisfy people that the situation was not as it was reported to be. I think, also, that in rendering that service to institutions it will, at the same time, protect the institution from the damage which is now being done by wild and unfounded rumor and will enable the N.C.A.A. to interpret the code through its application to specific cases.

This procedure has not yet been discussed by the Executive Committee, but we want some expression of opinion from the delegates here, representing various institutions, as to what is expected of the Executive Committee and particularly we need to know, if there is any

suggestion on the part of anyone here, that the Executive Committee should hold back its punches and not actively attempt to enforce the code in its present form.

I would, however, like to call to your attention that the penalty that is involved for violation of the code is that the membership of the institution be canceled. There is also a provision that the intention to impose this penalty must be sent out ninety days in advance of the convention date. To all intents and purposes, this means that, even if the Executive Committee should find a very flagrant violation of the code next fall—and I am assuming that most of the violations will be in respect to football players and football proceedings in some way—that, even if a very flagrant violation should occur during next fall, it would be impossible for that case to come before this convention with a recommendation for the dismissal of the college because the ninety-day provision would take us right back to the beginning of the football season; and so we start on the assumption that it is not the intention of the Executive Committee or anyone else to come before the convention next year with a list of colleges to be dropped from the N.C.A.A. Rather, we would hope that those things which we may be able to call to the attention of the colleges will be corrected before it becomes necessary to take any action to penalize the college, but in order that it may come before the convention for discussion, I would like, if it is in order, Mr. President, to make the following motion. (The motion is printed on page 28 of the *Proceedings*).

In reference to the motion, one of the things of which we are hopeful is that, perhaps, by going to some one of the educational foundations, we may be able to obtain from them a grant of funds which would enable us not only to engage professional investigators, if we found that such were necessary, but also to cover the expenses of travel to institutions, in order that thorough investigations might be made.

Discussion

DR. EWERHARDT (Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.): Mr. Chairman, I would be very glad to vote in favor of this motion. I do so because I feel that, unless the N.C.A.A. can do something to correct our football situation, football will be in very grave danger, perhaps as it was in 1910 when the presidents of various institutions came together with the idea, at the time, that they might have to discontinue football entirely.

I remember those days. I think that we are really in as bad shape now as we were then, so I hope this motion will pass and that the committee may be given full power to investigate, as it is suggested in the resolution.

II. POSITION OF THE ASSOCIATION WITH REGARD TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

PRESIDENT OWENS: Yesterday we heard a very inspiring address by President Lewis, of Lafayette College, dealing with the grave situation in which we now stand and with the specific question of what the colleges individually and through this Association may do to take a most efficient part in the defense program. I regard that matter of such importance that I have set aside the entire morning for consideration of it by this convention, and I hope we may have a full discussion of it in order that we may arrive at some conclusion as to what our action as an Association should be.

In order to introduce the matter, I have asked Director Clark, a member of the Executive Committee, to open the discussion of this general matter of our position with regard to the defense program.

Presentation of the Subject

PROFESSOR H. W. CLARK: President Owens has asked me to present to this convention the matter of national defense in relation to the college athletic programs, for the purposes of opening up a general discussion, leading, if necessary and desirable, to some expression of opinion on the part of this group. I suppose, in order to present the subject properly, I should indulge in a brief resumé of the history of the activities of the N.C.A.A. in connection with the national defense program.

The Executive Committee sent representatives to Washington during the summer and early fall for two purposes: First, to learn first hand just what effect the national defense program would have on the college athletic departments; and, second, to find out whether the colleges could aid national defense in any way. We found, first of all, that the government planned no disruption of our educational program, such as the S.A.T.C. of 1918. As an indication of their attitude, they incorporated a clause in the Selective Service Act postponing active duty for college students until July 1, 1941. In so far as an offer of cooperation or aid was concerned, we found that there were at least three bodies that must be approached: first, the regular army; second, the Selective Service Administration; and, finally, the National Defense Council. In offering to cooperate and aid these various groups, we were careful to state that we represented an organization that was chiefly deliberative and of a coordinating type, rather than regulative so that, consequently, any offers we might make would be simply in a tentative form, subject to definite approval and action, after we had reported to the annual convention.

We found early in our activities that every agency and organization in Washington and throughout the country was anxious to help, but that many of them were allowing their desire to help to lead them into the error of being overzealous and, hence, branching into fields which were not their concern. I think this is one error or fault that we should be most careful to avoid. After all, we represent only the college athletic departments of the country and their facilities. Our job is to train physically the college youth of this country.

We conferred with the morale division of the regular army and they stated that they did not desire to avail themselves of our facilities, advice, or suggestions. It is well to note here that they are not using the services of the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, or Jewish charities within their encampments for recreation purposes. On the other hand, it is equally interesting to note that one of the largest encampments in this district, and also one in the New England district have had representatives confer with the athletic departments at Princeton and at Harvard to find out how to set up their intramural programs and to seek other hints and suggestions on providing exercise and recreation for soldiers. Of course, in both cases they met with complete cooperation. This may indicate that while the official army attitude is hands-off, unofficially we may be able to aid very materially, with the initiative coming from the individual army encampments in our own vicinities.

We found the Selective Service group most interested and cooperative. However, their status is more of a clearing house than a permanent organization, so that our relationship to any defense program will more likely fall with the National Defense Council than with anyone else. It is not yet clear as to just who or what department will represent the National Defense Council in athletics. Mr. John B. Kelly,

of Philadelphia, was appointed by the President to supervise some program of physical fitness, but inasmuch as he was given no specific title, nor any authority or appropriation, his status is very doubtful up to the present time. Within the month, Mr. Paul V. McNutt was appointed to a somewhat similar position under the Social Security Administration. The release announcing his appointment from Washington did not make his status entirely clear but led one to believe that it might as well be concerned with the regular army as with the national defense for civilians. There has been no further clarification of his status, as far as I know. We have had no request from Washington to date. This, I believe, disposes of any gestures or offers that we may be able to make in the direction of cooperation and aid, up to the present time.

The second phase of our responsibility had to do with our own job, namely, the training of the college youth of America. There has been a disposition on the part of some, to group this with the general youth of America, but it seems to me while any individual or any institution in our organization may decide to go into the general training of our citizenry or to take an active part in it, the National Collegiate itself should confine its activities to its own field.

There are two national programs for defense being proposed at the present time, both of which are probably familiar to you in general. I am not certain as to just where either of these programs touch college athletics, but I believe that it would be wise for us to keep our particular responsibilities in mind in our consideration of them.

The so-called Schwert Bill that has been introduced in Congress (and I believe it is now in committee) provides for a general physical education program for the nation through training during the winter, and in camps in summer. As Dr. Hiram Jones, President of the American Physical Training Association, explained it, the bill affects the colleges, only in so far as training physical educators to conduct this work is concerned and that largely in state institutions. The American Legion plan is being actively considered by the national officers of the Legion, and I believe this affects the colleges only in so far as use of their facilities and possibly part-time use of their personnel are concerned. There is other legislation proposed in Washington having to do with testing and measurements, and also a survey of our national facilities of physical education. As far as I know, there is nothing in these proposals that requires the direct aid or cooperation of the N.C.A.A.

As educators and, more particularly, physical educators, we are concerned with the fitness of our nation, particularly in an emergency such as this. Major Griffith has kept us reminded of this broader outlook on our profession through his editorial columns in the *Athletic Journal*. Ever since the close of the last World War, his editorial pages have continually pointed to the direct connection of athletics with the physical fitness of the nation and our preparedness to meet emergencies of peace or war. I understand that the early returns from the physical examinations of our newly enlisted college men in the past few months show that an improvement of at least 100 per cent over 1917 in physical fitness is indicated. This would certainly tend to show that we have been doing our share of our job in preparing the youth of this country properly. If we in the colleges along with the physical educators in the schools do our job in preparing the thirty million boys and girls, young men and young women, enrolled in our institutions, the preparedness program should not lag in this respect at least.

Nevertheless, the discussion yesterday afternoon as to whether or not we had become too recreational or allowed too much choice in our

physical programs indicates a growing concern among a large portion of athletic directors and physical educators as to the exact type of physical fitness that the present world order, world conditions, and world future outlook demand. We may well ask ourselves, are we tough enough physically, rather than, are we physically fit? In the past we may have said, it is smart to exercise; it is wise to play games. Today we may well say, it is essential to be in training because, after all, we are facing a world mostly at war with a prospect of that war continuing; and we see the remainder of the world struggling intensively, if not bitterly, for economic survival. It may be that we will have to change our ideas of exercise to require closer supervision or to include more contact sports, or any other alteration in the direction of toughening.

A man formerly might claim that he had a right to be stoop-shouldered, anemic, or short-breathed, if he wanted to be. But is this inalienable right quite so precious if the existence of the country is threatened by too many individuals with such weaknesses? Look at it in another light. If we as a nation approve a national law that takes a million men away from their civilian occupations and puts them in the army for a year, do we not expect those of similar age who are not drafted to be willing to get themselves into the best possible physical shape for future military service, or even for more strenuous work in industry?

As I said before, these last considerations may well be our individual concern, but they do not affect us here in so far as the N.C.A.A. operates. I believe they may be put into active effect by each individual institution through extending and intensifying its athletic program and even by cooperating with its community. But it seems to me that national legislation has too often been called upon as a panacea for evils or weaknesses or as a quick gesture to meet emergencies. Isn't this a good time for each of us to saw his own wood rather than to tote his logs to someone else's mill?

Mr. President, in view of this, I would like to propose the following motion. (The motion is printed on page 28 of the *Proceedings*).

PRESIDENT OWENS: There is one phase of this problem that was touched upon yesterday by President Lewis, the cooperation which the colleges may give with community programs or programs sponsored by other responsible organizations. We have with us one who has had considerable experience in one program of that nature, Director Frank McCormick, of the University of Minnesota. I am going to ask him to give us some idea of the work with which he has been connected, after which I hope we may have a very full and free consideration of this matter.

Discussions

MR. FRANK MCCORMICK: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I believe that nearly every organization in America that is interested in youth has a program of defensive preparedness. There is an extreme emergency in this country, and I think that every individual and every organization should do everything they possibly can to make a contribution to their government at this time. The government is preparing to defend itself against enemies from without and from within.

In analyzing the present emergency and what can be done on preparedness and defense, I think that there are three essential things: first, material; second, morale; and, third, man power.

During the war of 1917 and 1918, I think 29.1 per cent were rejected for disability, as the figures were released from the war department,

and I believe 17.7 per cent with disabilities were accepted for limited service. The figures that are coming in today are not very complete, but the American Medical Association reports that there is some small improvement, but still the figures for rejection are very high.

I agree that the colleges and schools have done a very excellent job in their programs. I feel that these programs should be expanded. There are, however, some groups that are not being touched or assisted or helped in any way by any group, and in breaking down your groups I believe you can break them into four divisions. That is, your first group, inductees and post-school youth. It is estimated that there are probably 15,000,000 post-school youths between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one, and, of course, we know that there are 16,500,000 inductees. Your second group is your college youths; your third group would be the other students in school; and your fourth group, your adults.

The American Legion at its convention in Boston adopted a program of preparedness and defense through recreation. Its Executive Committee in November adopted a very definite program in physical fitness for preparedness in defense through physical education, health education and recreation.

I am going to outline briefly what I think their program will be. The committee appointed by the Legion is meeting in Washington, D. C., on the second of January to establish, build and formulate a program. They feel that they can make a contribution by securing the cooperation and assistance of all groups and agencies who have facilities and leadership to take care of all the groups as outlined.

They will set up a national advisory committee of representatives from your outstanding organizations that are interested either in putting on or promoting physical fitness programs. They will establish in each state an advisory committee with state organizations participating. They will set up in local communities regional committees and advisory committees of outstanding citizens in the local communities. The success of this program, as that of any program, in my opinion and judgment, depends upon what the local groups will do.

What the colleges can do under this program, I feel, is not only to expand their programs but also to make the college facilities available in a community program for inductees and post-school youth.

I think the National Collegiate Association should do everything it can in bringing to the colleges of America, first, the importance of the problem, and the thing that we are all trying to get—some action. We have talked a great deal about this thing. We seem to know the problem. We are still talking about it, and very little action has been taken either in the school systems or the colleges.

I don't know just how that can best be done. The American Legion is going to try to build public sentiment for a physically-fit nation. We know what Germany did with the youth after the World War. We know what was done in Italy. Most of the people in this country, I think, want to do the same thing, without regimentation, and do it in a democratic way. I think it can be accomplished.

The committee of the American Legion, meeting the second of January in Washington, is composed of Sam Cobb, Ohio State University, James O'Neill, Manchester, New Hampshire and your speaker. The American Legion will be glad to give to the National Collegiate Athletic Association any cooperation or help that it can give, and you may be assured that the American Legion will be only too happy to serve in helping any college either locally or in a state.

I think the main job of the National Collegiate is to bring the problem home to the college campuses and get some action.

PROFESSOR RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): Mr. President, I am most heartily in favor of the proposals made here. There are a number of other men in this room I suspect, who were present at a meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association held in Washington in August, 1917. I remember distinctly an address made before that convention by Mr. Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War.

What has been said here with reference to the reception of the representatives of this Association by the people in Washington seems to me to be in sharp contrast to the official attitude as expressed by Mr. Baker at that convention in that summer.

I recall Mr. Baker saying most emphatically that the government in general and particularly the army needed the assistance of this organization in carrying on the program which was then mapped out.

I think it would be interesting to those of you in this room to know of a statement made by Mr. Baker to me personally a good many years after that event. The occasion for making that statement was a visit I had with him as representative of this Association. Mr. Baker, as you well know, was probably at least one of the very few most outstanding lawyers of the United States—a man whose professional services would demand large compensations. I went to him on behalf of this Association to ask for his professional assistance. I must say that I approached him with considerable trepidation because I knew that I could not offer him much, if anything, in the way of compensation.

When I had finished a very brief and general outline of our problem, he made this statement, and I can almost remember his exact words: "I shall be very happy to do anything I can to help you, for this reason. My mind goes back to the critical situation with which we were confronted in Washington in 1917. In my judgment, one of the most difficult problems we had to face in the army was officering this very largely and quickly expanding army." He further said, "We had to increase the corps of officers from about 8,000 to approximately a quarter of a million within a very few months."

He made this very significant statement, that if it hadn't been for the college men of America, and particularly the college-trained athletes, "I hardly know how we would have been able to meet that particular problem."

Now, it seems to me that indicates most emphatically that everything that this Association and the institutions that make up its membership can possibly do along the lines that have been suggested here ought to be done 100 per cent, and, as Frank McCormick said, let's get going!

PROFESSOR PHILIP O. BADGER: Mr. President, I wonder if there are any men here representing institutions in which considerable work has been done by the local institution in regard to this defense program. Are there representatives of any universities or colleges here, in which the faculty or university administration has given thorough consideration and has actually worked out a plan of cooperation and help?

I think that, before the question is put for a vote—because if this motion is carried the discussion is ended—if anyone has anything to say of the character that I have just described, it would be of value to some of the rest of us in connection with our own college and university problems.

I don't know that there are any persons here so equipped, but if so I wish they would speak. It would be helpful.

COLONEL WILLIAM COUPER (Virginia Military Institute): I wish to say that we have a little different problem from some of the other friends we have in the South. There is a Southern Conference, and I know that from what has been said there is some chance of confusion. The Southern Conference extends from Maryland to South Carolina; it does not take in the Southeast. I represent a military institution. It is small, but, naturally, we are called upon at the time of this emergency to lend some of our aid all the way down the line.

During the last war, I was the first officer at one of the largest camps. I saw the men come. I saw them trained. I knew Mr. Baker well. I saw exactly what the gentleman, who spoke a few minutes ago, stated take place. In every camp and in every community where military men are assembled, one of the first things that is done is to organize their athletic training. That always happens. Who is going to do it? It is going to be done by men who are doing it right now. They are in your colleges. Our own men won't do it because they are military men; they have another function. But there is a very definitely organized recreation and athletic program in a camp, just the same as there is in a college, perhaps, even to a greater extent. I believe that one of your first duties is to cooperate, and when your physical education man is drafted to run some of these camps, don't try to get him released. The camps can use him, and they can use him better than you can.

I am sure that everybody here will be glad to see that everybody in the institutions is physically fit. That will apply to the men who are subject to the draft but who have not yet been drafted.

There can't be much argument about the resolution as I see it. It is a perfectly proper resolution in every respect, and I hope it will be passed. But I think your job is going to be in helping the government all you can, so that they have the facilities which you now have and some part of which they will have to take away from you.

That is the situation, as I see it.

PROFESSOR K. E. LEIB (University of Iowa): In connection with work which is being done in preparation for this program, the Big Ten Conference has taken certain steps which might be of interest to some of you. At their last meeting, it was decided that a committee of their physical directors, headed by Frank McCormick and a committee of their faculties, headed by Professor Aigler, would attempt to have a meeting with the presidents of the Big Ten institutions. That meeting has been set for the seventeenth of January, and at that time an effort will be made to consider the manner in which the various Big Ten institutions may be able to cooperate in this program. I mention that merely to indicate the steps which are being taken to try to get something under way among the Big Ten schools.

One other thing that has impressed me in connection with the addresses we have heard this morning rather disturbs me, and that seems to be a difference of attitude, if I correctly understand what has been said, in regard to the cooperation between the government organizations and the schools. That contrast seems to be rather marked between the attitude of 1917, as expressed by Newton D. Baker, and the attitude of 1940.

I hope that this program will not be one in which the entire cooperation and the entire urgency are expected to come from the schools. I hope that the attitude, as I understood it to be reported, of our military departments, namely that they require no suggestions or advice isn't quite as strong as I understood it to be in the report which was made. Cooperation has to be a two-sided thing. We in the schools

are ready to do what we can. I hope that we will not find an unreceptive attitude on the part of men in charge of our national program.

PROFESSOR CLARENCE P. HOUSTON (Tufts College): I don't believe the war department or the navy department is uncooperative with the desires or programs of the colleges. I believe the situation has changed materially since 1917. At that time, there were practically no officers either on the active list or on the inactive list for the purposes of officering a large army. Now they tell us that there are between 100,000 and 110,000 reserve officers. I understand that very few of those have been called to duty, and it is not expected that many will be called for at least several months. The problem of officering any army, now in contemplation, therefore, is not a present, active problem.

Secondly, I don't believe that the war department or the navy department wants to spread its program through the schools and the colleges as it did in the last war because apparently that was reasonably unsuccessful. I think also that there has been a refusal, not because of non-cooperation, but because better things could be done in other ways by not having more R.O.T.C.'s or more naval units. Therefore, I don't think there can be justifiable criticism in that respect.

This motion comes down to this practical question: What can we do in our own localities with reference to helping improve the physical condition of the young men who may go into the service? That, of course, is a very different problem in different localities.

I am not clear as to just what program we could follow. If I were to guess, I would suppose that those of us who were located in thickly-settled communities might find out if our communities were interested in using the fine facilities which we now have for the purposes of a two-hour or three-hour program and whether or not the colleges might offer, not only some of their staff who are available but also the use of their gymnasias, their pools, their fields or their courts.

I quite approve of the motion and the suggestion.

DIRECTOR CLARENCE OVEREND (Carnegie Tech): I just want to tell the convention about a little experience that we have had in Pittsburgh. Mr. Hagan of the University of Pittsburgh and I attended a meeting that was called by the reserve officers of Pittsburgh. The head ranking army officer of our district was behind this movement. Representatives of the colleges, the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, and various other organizations which took part in the last war were called to the meeting. Personal letters were sent to 386 draftees in one district asking them, if they would report to a certain junior high school to take part in a program that would be beneficial to them for a future time when they would be called into the army. Eight were present the first night; thirty appeared the second night. It was made perfectly clear that the draftees were not to receive any military drill at all. It was a question of aiding them to get into condition before going into the army. During the Christmas vacation boys from various camps were going to tell of their experiences of how hard it was to put on the first pair of shoes and get out there and march so many miles a day without being physically fit. KDKA, one of our leading radio stations, drafted a man from one of the community centers to give exercises every morning at 7:30 on the radio. At the last meeting I attended, the originators of the plan turned over the future work to the three organizations who were very prominent in the last war, the Y.M.C.A. the Y.M.H.A., and the Knights of Columbus.

PROFESSOR R. A. FETZER (University of North Carolina): At the University of North Carolina, in response to a resolution by the Board of Trustees during the summer, the physical education department at our institution has attempted to provide a service course program for every male student in the University. We had up to that time a one-year compulsory physical education program for freshmen. We have been operating through the fall quarter a full four-year program, that is, a requirement for all four classes. With the full coöperation of the faculty, especially of the deans of the various departments, we have found a very good response on the part of the students; and I would say that we are agreeably surprised at the extent to which the students have availed themselves of the facilities and have coöperated voluntarily and willingly.

We have two periods a week of required compulsory activity, and two periods a week at which the student participates in voluntary recreation and exercise. The program expanded to a four-year requirement has increased the load on the physical education department tremendously, in that, formerly there were about 900 students to provide for, whereas, now we have approximately 2800, which comprises the undergraduate male student body of the University.

PROFESSOR BADGER: Mr. President, I would suggest the incorporation in the resolution of a clause to the effect that the convention has heard the discussion with reference to service organizations and societies and that such organizations as the American Legion may be interested in being helpful in this whole defense program. It is my understanding that the Legion has had an experimental program in the state of Minnesota. I don't want to consume too much of your time, but I would be interested in having Frank McCormick explain briefly how that play health program works out in that state, the thought being that, although the plan might not be the exact pattern to be recommended for adoption by all of the states, it might give us some inkling as to how some of these service societies would help in this program.

PROFESSOR MCCORMICK: In answer to that, in 1937, the Legion first secured the passage of an enabling act in Minnesota which would permit all governmental agencies to put on a recreational program. They could join together to use tax monies, or they could take money from the municipalities, school boards, or other governmental agencies and set up a recreation committee or department.

That legislation was passed in 1937 without any drive by the American Legion; local committees, organized to study the program, drew up a plan whereby the school systems would allow their facilities to be used. Within three years' time 250 community programs have been operated on a twelve months' basis through the school systems. Last year there were eight full-time programs established in communities of over 7500.

The plan has worked out very satisfactorily there, and I imagine the national organization will follow some of that procedure. I would estimate that there aren't more than seven or eight states that have legislation at this time which will permit the school systems to go ahead with such a program. This, however, does not affect the colleges.

I think the Legion will first try to secure the passage of such enabling acts that will permit the communities to undertake the plan, if they so choose. I think the communities should establish first the type and kind of program that they want, and, secondly, one that they can finance. That has been the program in Minnesota, and I feel that this

would assist a great deal in starting similar plans in other communities.

I don't believe that people in this country realize the present emergency. I think the schools and colleges should assert a great leadership at this time. For example, our scientists now tell us that 40 per cent of the people in this country are undernourished and are not receiving the proper nutrition. There is going to be a tremendous drive on this particular item, and I think the colleges and school systems can assist and help all these agencies.

I know the government is going to coöperate. To clear up one point on which there may be some confusion in your minds, the army and navy are going to handle their own activities and recreational programs; they have the leadership to put on a fine program. The program in which the schools and colleges should be interested is the one that concerns the civilian population.

COLONEL R. G. ALEXANDER (U. S. Military Academy): I think that the matter has been very well covered, but it seems to me that there is a parallel between the physical development program and the morale program, and I think that the attitude of the authorities in Washington is probably the same on physical development as on morale. It is the government's own problem to keep up morale and it cannot delegate the responsibility without a chance of failure. If there is any feeling that there has been a lack of coöperation, I think this is probably due to misunderstanding. The government undoubtedly feels that it must retain within the army itself the responsibility for the physical development and morale programs in our armed forces.

SECRETARY JOHN L. GRIFFITH: Mr. President and Gentlemen: At the authorization of our president, the secretary asked the member institutions for some information regarding the present set-up. We had 117 replies to the questionnaire; our material was filed with Dr. Dykstra's Selective Service Department, and we have been advised that it has been passed on to the Adjutant General's Department.

This survey is not complete. I hope we may get answers from the other institutions that are members of the Association, so that we can lay before the war department a fairly complete statement of our working operations. The survey, in brief, touched upon the extent to which physical education, health education, and recreational athletic activities were being conducted by our various institutions.

Some of our institutions have compulsory training for one year, some for two, some for four. There is also a number of teacher training courses. There is a great difference in the work that is being done by some of the institutions that have gone into the matter more fully than the others.

As you know, after the last war, Germany was not permitted to train her young men in military camps or along military lines, so in 1919 they adopted a national athletic and sport program, the purpose being to toughen the young men of Germany for the next war.

We have done the same work in a different way in our educational institutions. As you know, following the last war, thirty-seven states adopted compulsory education laws for their public schools. I think that is a point to keep in mind, that in the United States this work is being done by the educational institutions, and I think it has been done better than the majority of the people realize.

The important thing, it seems to me at this time is what we in the colleges may do by way of improving the work that has already been done to a certain extent.

III. THE DISPOSITION OF THE OLYMPIC FUNDS

Presentation of the Subject

SECRETARY-TREASURER GRIFFITH: President Owens and Gentlemen: I need not go into the details. I am sure you all remember that the Association a few years ago appointed a committee to raise money for the Olympic Games with the idea that the money would be used to finance the sports in which we were particularly interested, sports such as track and field, swimming, wrestling, and so on. We thought that thus we could pay the expenses not only of our undergraduates but also of our recent graduates and others who might make those teams.

Frank McCormick was chairman of this committee and the committee got in touch with you men. By adding a little tax to the football tickets a year ago this committee raised \$31,369.13. That was reported at our convention in Los Angeles last December, and the convention voted that the money should be impounded in such a way that there would be some return in the shape of interest. The Executive Committee later directed the treasurer to deposit the money on interest in the Northern Trust Bank in Chicago.

That is the status of this fund. No action was taken either by the convention or by the Executive Committee as to the time, when the money should be turned over to any committee for Olympic uses. I think it is true that the committee raising the money specified that it was to be used for Olympic purposes and, although the games in Finland were in mind I don't think that was on any of the literature that went out. In other words, the obligation was toward the Olympic Committee. As you know the Olympic Association meets just once every year and it appoints an Olympic Committee. This Olympic Committee, as I understand, has completed its job. The status, therefore, is that unless this body directed differently, the money would still be in the bank where it now is.

Some of the members of the Olympic Committee are suggesting it ought to be turned over to the treasurer of the Olympic Committee, and that is the reason that the question is up for discussion.

PRESIDENT OWENS: As I stated this morning, I have received a formal request from the Olympic Committee that these funds be turned over. The money was raised, as you may recall, with the assurance to the colleges that it would be devoted to the use of those sports in which the colleges were directly interested. There is an obligation on our part to the colleges to see that this is carried out.

MR. W. J. BINGHAM: I think we ought to understand some terms before we discuss this proposition.

We are concerned with three Olympic organizations. First of all, there is the International Olympic Committee, the members of which are representatives of some sixty nations. Each nation has three representatives on this international committee.

Next, there is the American Olympic Association, which is made up of several sports governing bodies in this country. They are the N. C. A. A., the Y. M. C. A., etc.

Finally, there is the American Olympic Committee.

The American Association is a continuing body. The American Olympic Committee remains in office for four years. In addition to

an Executive Committee it comprises several sports committees. It is this American Olympic Committee which is responsible for carrying out American participation in the Olympic Games for a particular Olympiad.

The 1940 Olympic Committee was organized in November, 1937, and will go out of office when it has completed its job for the 1940 games. Even though there were no Olympic Games in 1940, this committee still exists, and after it has rendered a final report for the 1940 games—that is, what was done to raise the money, etc.—this committee will go out of existence.

Prior to 1936 there was no definite policy for raising money to finance American participation in the Olympic Games. Each sports committee was responsible for raising the funds to cover the expenses of its team. With some sports this was not difficult, but with many it was almost impossible to raise the necessary money through popular subscription.

Frank McCormick was appointed by the N. C. A. A. to assist in raising money through the colleges for the 1936 games. So well did he organize his efforts, he was asked to continue with this work for the 1940 games. How well he succeeded is evidenced by the fact that, even after it was almost a certainty that there would be no 1940 games, Frank had the money rolling in, and now has over \$31,000 earmarked for Olympic purposes. What is more important, this money was collected to finance specific teams on which the majority of American participants would be college men.

Our contention is that this money was raised first for the 1940 Olympic Games, and second for certain specific sports. We want to make certain that, if it is turned over to the American Olympic Association or an organization about to be created which will be responsible for American participation in all international competition, this \$31,000 will not be used except for Olympic competition, and, furthermore, for specific sports in Olympic competition.

Your committee would like to make the following motion. (The motion is printed on page 29 of the *Proceedings*).

MR. K. L. WILSON (Northwestern University): Mr. Chairman, I didn't understand the last paragraph—that it is to be placed, Bill, in the power of the Executive Committee?

MR. BINGHAM: That the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. may place this money in trust in order to guarantee that it will not be used for any other purpose without authorization by a convention of this Association.

It is the opinion of our committee that we should not tie the hands of the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. It may be that the Executive Committee will want to put this money in trust with the American Olympic Association under such terms as the Executive Committee may agree are fair and right. But we thought we would make the recommendation broad enough by using the word "trust". What we are trying to do is protect the money so that it will be used only for the purpose for which it was collected. If the American Olympic Association should go out of existence and in its place a new organization is formed, we wanted to make sure that the money that was collected wouldn't be used for Pan-American Games or other international competition, but only for Olympic Games.

IV. PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

Presentation of the Subject

PROFESSOR BADGER: Mr. President. This is a very involved matter and I hope you will be patient as I ramble along trying to follow the course of events in your behalf.

I experimented a little bit on this score the other night at the meeting of the Council and felt that I was not particularly successful in giving the Council members a clear and definite picture of the set-up as it is. Consequently, I am going to reverse the order and give you a brief historical synopsis in proper chronological order. I shall not put the cart before the horse, as I did at the Council meeting, and give the most immediate recent developments first.

I am glad that Bill Bingham, who is fully qualified to speak on any Olympic subject, told you a little about the Olympic set-up, with respect, both to its international and American aspects, because it is an involved set-up to a person who has not been close to that organization. No one is better qualified than Bill to do so because, he, among other things, has been in charge of an American Olympic track and field team.

As I told you, I am not going to explain at the outset the present situation but I shall simply attempt to present the facts in order. At the Amateur Athletic Union Annual Convention a year ago—not the one held recently in Denver—a proposal was made, that there be established a set of Pan-American Games, the idea being to furnish international competition for our athletes in various sports. Furthermore, it was proposed that such a set of games would tend to solidify Western Hemisphere relations. There was already in prospect, the fact that no Olympic Games would be held in 1940.

The A. A. U. thought well of that suggestion and appointed a committee to investigate it further. The Honorable Jeremiah Mahoney was made chairman of that committee. The committee met in New York last spring. The N. C. A. A. was asked to have a representative present and Bill Owens asked me if I would attend as an observer because, of course, I live right here in New York City. I was very glad to attend, and I sat and listened to the reasons pro and con.

The outcome of that meeting, to summarize the matter briefly, was that a constitution committee was appointed to draft a constitution and formal organization that would promote, on behalf of the United States, a Pan-American set of games. The motion specifically stated what various organizations should be represented on that constitution committee. I will not enumerate all of them, but the N. C. A. A. was one, and I was asked again by Bill Owens to be our representative. We clearly stated, however, at that time, that the matter had not been proposed to our delegates in convention and that any member of the N. C. A. A. sitting in on such conferences should be considered as merely an observer. Such I was and such I always stated I was.

What was done was this: The committee took the present American Olympic Association constitution and went through it, merely substituting for the name "American Olympic Association" the term "Pan-American," or some term which is the equivalent of that. Wherever the name "Olympic Games" appeared they substituted "Pan-American Games." That was a perfectly normal procedure. They knew that the Olympic set-up had worked well. The regulatory organization was good, and they saw fit, simply to plan to reproduce for Pan-American purposes an organization the equivalent of the American Olympic Association which should conduct Pan-American Games in behalf of the United States.

In due course, the new constitution, based on the old constitution of the American Olympic Association, was ready, and the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was asked to consider the matter, and to decide what the attitude of the N. C. A. A. would be toward the management of a set of Pan-American Games, as far as the United States participation in such games was concerned. We were asked whether we would belong to such an organization and help in the matter both from an organization standpoint and from the standpoint of financial support in a manner similar to our support and participation in the American Olympic Association program.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. held in Chicago in September, I rendered my report to our Executive Committee. I advised them to lay the matter on the table and not to commit this Association in any way to the Pan-American movement, because I felt we needed further information on the subject, particularly in view of the fact that the Argentine Olympic Committee (and this is where the matter gets to be confusing) had for its part, also conceived the idea of a set of Pan-American Games, and had invited the Olympic Associations of the various countries in the Western Hemisphere to send delegates to a congress to be held in Buenos Aires the latter part of August.

The organization that the Argentines contacted in this country was, of course, the American Olympic Association, because the impetus to the movement in the Argentine was given by the Argentine Olympic Association, and the conception, which they had, was that any set of Pan-American Games would be run by the Olympic Association of the several countries in the Western Hemisphere, rather than by a separate Pan-American Games organization, as already launched in the United States by the A. A. U.

Since Mr. Brundage, as president of the American Olympic Association, was in attendance at the congress at Buenos Aires, your Executive Committee felt that we should table the suggestion of the A. A. U.—sponsored movement until Mr. Brundage returned. We wanted more light on the subject. We wanted to know if there were going to be two Pan-American organizations promoting this scheme in the United States, or, if not two, what news was Mr. Brundage to bring back. Would the A. A. U. drop their movement; or would it be merged with any American Olympic movement.

The Executive Committee reported to the A. A. U. some of the thoughts that had been developed in the course of the discussion of this whole matter. I shall read from a letter, dated September 10th, sent to Mr. Dan Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U., by our secretary.

"During the course of the discussion" (and that was the discussion by your Executive Committee), "it was brought out that certain factors might make it impracticable or difficult for the N. C. A. A. to participate officially in any Pan-American Games projects for the following reasons:

"(1) An opinion was expressed that it would be difficult to arrange a schedule of events that would really prove interesting and satisfactory from the competitive standpoint.

"(2) It is generally felt that the N. C. A. A. may already have reached the saturation point with respect to the number of obligations which it should assume.

"(3) That it might not prove feasible to assume any further organizational efforts involving fund-raising beyond that which it already has in connection with its American Olympic responsibilities.

"(4) That some difficulty might be experienced in arranging for

holding of the games at a time of year when college athletes could participate without undue conflict with their college work."

Subsequently, the constitution committee, appointed by the A. A. U. under the chairmanship of Judge Mahoney, met again. I was present at that meeting and was asked to talk about the comments on the proposed Pan-American Games, made in the letter which in part I have just read to you. However, I couldn't throw any more light on the subject than that already shed by this letter. I feel, however, that this group was a little bit discouraged at the prospect that the N. C. A. A. might not join hands in the A. A. U. proposal for the management of a set of Pan-American Games. You must appreciate the significance of that, which is based upon the facts, that in the American Olympic Association affairs, the N. C. A. A. and the A. A. U. each have the two largest voting representations and the two largest loads of responsibility to carry. If as large an organization as ours, with all our ramifications, did not come in on the A. A. U. project, the A. A. U. people felt that it might be a difficult thing for them to swing.

Mr. Brundage had returned by this time from Buenos Aires, and informed all the member institutions of the American Olympic Association, (The N. C. A. A. is one of 105 organizations belonging to the American Olympic Association) what was proposed in the Argentine. Those who met there actually formed an organization for the establishment, the control and operation of a set of Pan-American Games. They cut the Western Hemisphere, I believe, into five districts. The United States and Canada are in one district, and so on, down. Each district has a representative in a central committee. Mr. Brundage was elected president of that Pan-American committee of international scope. And a gentleman from Brazil was elected vice-president.

The next development was this: At the 1940 A. A. U. convention, held recently in Denver, apparently the American Olympic Association group, headed by Mr. Brundage, and the A. A. U. group merged their efforts, since it might prove futile and unnecessary that there be two organizations, promoting at the same time the development of United States participation in Pan-American Games. Within the past few days your association as a member of the American Olympic Association received a letter, dated December 23rd, a part of which I shall read, so that you will easily understand that this latest development is one of very recent origin. Furthermore, it is the matter proposed by this latest communication with which we are concerned at the present moment. I have roughly sketched a resolution relative to it, which I shall submit to you for your consideration, after I read portions of the letter in question.

"The American Olympic Association is a permanent organization comprising 105 amateur sport-governing bodies, charged with the duty of arranging the participation of representatives of the United States in the Olympic Games.

"Recently a congress of the national Olympic committees in the Western Hemisphere voted unanimously to organize and conduct the first Pan-American Games in Buenos Aires in 1942. There is no organization now constituted so that it can arrange for the participation of the United States in these games.

"After considerable discussion at the recent A. A. U. convention in Denver, it was agreed that, for a number of important reasons, it would be highly desirable to have one mother organization appoint both the committee to handle the Olympic Games and to handle the Pan-American Games. The simplest way to accomplish this desired objec-

tive is to change the name of the American Olympic Association which, together with its predecessor, has had the benefit of fifty years' experience in conducting international competition and to amend the constitution of this old-established organization to accomplish the desired objective. The Olympic committees and the Pan-American committees will be separate and distinct, however, and may or may not have the same personnel.

"Since returning from Denver, this matter has been discussed with the officers, and a number of members of the Executive Committee of the A. O. A. (American Olympic Association) seem to favor the proposal. Many suggestions have been incorporated in this letter as a result of these discussions.

"As a matter of fact, the name American Olympic Association is technically incorrect. This was politely called to my attention while I was in South America. Since less than two years remain before the scheduled first Pan-American Games, rapid action is necessary. To this end, I am sending to all members of the Executive Committee of this A. O. A. the following amendments to its constitution for their consideration and recommendation."

I am not going to read all these proposed changes and the related articles in the present American Olympic Association constitution. I simply call your attention to the change made in Article I, which really gives you the chief proposal and the name of the new organization. It reads: "Substitute the name 'The United States of America Sports Federation' for the present name 'The American Olympic Association' and amend all other articles of the constitution and by-laws, where necessary to take into consideration the new change of name which means a new organization supplanting the old American Olympic Association."

That, gentlemen, is the proposition before us today. One or two more words of explanation, and I am through.

The proposition boils down to this: If there are to be international sports competitions and, specifically, if there are to be Olympic Games and then again Pan-American Games and then again some other set of games, it is desirable that there be one big organization in this country controlling all such promotions and supervising and directing all such international competition.

To date, we have had just the one big international competition—the Olympic Games—and the American Olympic Association has conducted these games in behalf of the United States. It is perfectly feasible and natural that, if there is to be an organization to conduct various sets of international games, the term for such an organization is not proper if it be called simply the American Olympic Association. The name has to be changed to be more comprehensive than that, so it is proposed that the name of this new super-body be called the United States of America Sports Federation.

I suppose that is a good name. It is appropriate that the term be "United States" rather than "American" or "America" because of our affiliation with our neighbors in South America who have always been—and quite rightly—a little bit jealous that we have usurped the name "America," since such a name applies to both North and South America equally well.

I now submit the following resolution for your consideration. I hope that there are features of it, with which some of you don't agree, so that it may be provocative of discussion and bring out what the strong points and the weak points of this proposal may be. (The resolution is printed on page 30 of the *Proceedings*).

Discussions

MR. WILSON: Mr. President, I have talked to some of the membership and they seem to think that this is a radical departure. Having been on the Olympic Committee and in several conferences with Mr. Brundage, Major Griffith and others, I feel that we should pass this resolution. After all, the resolution will change only the name.

Whether we back the Pan-American Games, is not stated in the resolution, and we can take that up later. But I think we should get in, and, as Mr. Brundage states, time is short—the meeting is in February. I believe we should pass it.

I think it would strengthen our sponsorship and we will be in on the ground floor, so to speak, and then we can work out a relationship on Pan-American Games later.

Some of those to whom I have talked thought we should not have anything to do with it at all. I think that would be a mistake at this time. If we want to differ with the games idea later, we will have plenty of time to do that.

PRESIDENT OWENS: Are there any further comments?

PROFESSOR BADGER: I hesitate to get up again because I have probably tired your ears already with this lengthy explanation, but I think that the members of this organization should realize that, academic as it may seem to them at the present time, this is a tremendously important matter. I know that I have attended conventions here for years and did not realize for some time the responsibility of this Association in Olympic affairs. That was nobody's fault, probably, except my own. I am sure that there was literature available for me to read and study, if I had cared to do so, or had thought about it. Our responsibility in the American Olympic set-up to date, that is for the past few Olympics, has been an important one.

As Bill Bingham explained to you, we have equal power and authority with the A. A. U., in theory at least, in the conduct and control, selection and management of nine or ten of the important Olympic sports teams, including the big track and field team, which in the minds of some Americans constitutes the most important team or squad in the Olympics. In other words, if this country wins the track and field sports, we are, in the popular mind, the winners of the whole Olympic set-up. This, of course, is not the truth.

There is a tremendous financial obligation that goes along with our management responsibility because, other things being equal, we are supposed to raise very largely the money needed to finance the nine or ten teams in which we are particularly interested. That might amount to \$100,000, or \$150,000 for a set of Olympic Games.

You see, this is no trivial affair. Heretofore, I have had a feeling that the bulk of our membership looked upon our responsibility in the direction of the Olympics as something of minor or passing interest; but it hasn't been such to the Executive Committee and those of us who have been officers of this Association in the past. We have had to sweat and toil with this matter. This is something which, in a way, I am glad has come up, because it gives the opportunity for your Executive Committee to tell you delegates what a vital and important function of our whole Association is this matter of Olympic participation.

If there is going to be an increase in the number of international meets and if this big, new parent organization is to control all of them, there is a possibility we will be faced with the fact that we may have

to determine whether or not we want to go into these other international competitions and take management and financial responsibility in their direction. As I have said I hope I made this perfectly clear; I am sure the resolution does—whether or not we want to go into the Pan-American Games or any other set of international games other than Olympic Games is not the issue here this afternoon. The issue is simply whether or not we will instruct our delegates to vote in favor of the proposed changes in the present American Olympic Association constitution, so that the organization will become known hereafter as the United States of America Sports Federation.

Personally, I am in favor of this resolution, although some may question certain provisions in it. I am in favor of it because, as Mr. Wilson has said, I think that we belong in that organization in which we have been members in the past and feel that we can't very well exert our power for good, for gentlemanly conduct of athletics and for the right standards of ethics, and all that sort of thing—and I am not speaking disparagingly of others when I say this—unless we are on the inside. When we belong to an organization we can have something to say about what it shall do and the way in which it shall function; but if we don't belong to an organization we are in a pretty poor position to criticize how it may perform its duties.

PRESIDENT OWENS: I hope this matter is clear. This resolution really deals with two matters. As has been pointed out, the immediate question is the reorganization of the Olympic Association. The amendments proposed, as also pointed out, involve a change in the name. There is implied in that, of course, the additional fact that the scope and function of this new organization will be somewhat broader than the old Olympic Association in that it will have the authority to conduct and will be charged with the responsibility of conducting any other international games that may be set up.

What we are voting on is approval of the proposed amendments to the constitution which will bring about that reorganization. That, those of us who have studied this, feel to be a good thing because it is desirable, if we are to have several sets of international games, that they should be handled by one organization rather than by separate organizations with the rivalries and uncertainties that would develop.

We feel that the question of any particular set of games is a separate question which should be considered separately, and therefore this resolution, in effect, reserves any such endorsement.

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the annual convention held in New York City, December 30 and 31, 1940.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

DECLARATION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate athletics should be conducted upon sound principles and with a proper understanding of their relationship to the educational functioning of the college or university to constitute an important and useful adjunct of undergraduate life and training. In order that institutions may continue or establish specific policies designed to carry on intercollegiate athletic programs with standards commensurate with the ideals of the Association, the following minimum standards shall be approved specifically by the institutions.

SECTION 1. Amateurism. A college athlete should in all respects meet the Association's definition of an amateur sportsman: "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports primarily for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation."

The Association believes that the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents. Intentional violation by an athlete of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member is a violation of amateurism.

SECTION 2. Control of Athletics. The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

SECTION 3. Institutional Responsibility. The institution shall see to it that an athlete is both admitted to college on the same basis as any other student and observes and maintains the same academic standards.

SECTION 4. Aid for the Athlete.

- a. In the award of scholarship aid and student aid in general, an athlete shall not be discriminated against.
- b. The award of any scholarship or student aid to an athlete shall be made through the regular agency supervised by the college for the granting of aid to all students, and athletic participation shall not be a condition for such aid.
- c. No athlete shall receive aid other than payment for legitimate employment from athletic funds directly or indirectly.
- d. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or student aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.
- e. Aid extended by the college to athletes shall be awarded on the basis of need without regard to the proportion such awards represent in the total amount of aid extended to all students.
- f. An athlete shall be required in employment to give full and honest return for pay received.
- g. In the case of an athlete who receives financial aid from any source other than (a) persons on whom he may be naturally dependent for support, or (b) the regularly constituted sources of student aid within his institution, the source of such aid shall be approved or disapproved by the proper college authorities.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Eligibility for Membership.

All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards, are eligible to membership in this Association.

SECTION 2. Conditions and obligations of membership.

The members of this Association severally agree: (1) To supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the definition of amateurism,

the principles of amateur sport, and the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in this constitution; (2) To establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

The constituted authorities of each institution shall determine for their institution the methods necessary to uphold the principles of amateurism and to make effectively operative the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in Article III of this constitution. The self-government of the constituent institutions shall not be interfered with or questioned, but membership in this Association may be terminated as herein provided.

SECTION 3. *Classes of membership.*

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

SECTION 4. *Election to membership.*

(a) *Active Membership.* An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The secretary shall refer such application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located, who shall determine the scholastic standards of the applicant as indicated by the rating accorded the institution by the accepted accrediting agency covering that district. If the institution is not on such agency's accredited list the vice-president shall so inform the secretary, and the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If the institution is on such agency's accredited list it shall have satisfied the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards," and the vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards." A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership, provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote the vice-president shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in Article IV, Section 2 of this constitution.

(b) *Allied Membership.* Athletic conferences all of whose members are active members of, or eligible for active membership in, this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council. The eligibility of any institution which is not an active member of this Association, but which is a member of a conference which holds or applies for allied membership, shall be determined as provided in subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) *Associate and Affiliated Membership.* Election to associate or affiliated membership shall be by majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council.

SECTION 5. *Annual Dues of Members.*

The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when all of its constituents are active members of this Association.

The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

SECTION 6. *Termination of Membership.*

(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the acceptable scholastic and/or athletic standards required of applicants for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, not less than four months prior to the convention; (2) the Executive Committee approves the presentation of such motion to the convention; and (3) such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, or associate member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. *Council.*

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between conventions shall be committed to a council, which shall be elected at the annual convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be elected from the faculty.

(b) Seven members at large—to be elected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election.
- (2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

SECTION 2. *Executive Committee.*

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention, to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee to nominate officers, and a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

SECTION 3. *Officers.*

(a) *Designation of Officers.*

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) *Election of Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

(c) *Duties of Officers.*

(1) *President.* The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The president shall call a meeting of the district vice-presidents immediately following their election at the annual convention and discuss their duties with them. In the absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending November thirtieth, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual *Proceedings*. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the annual convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the convention.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. *Annual Convention.*

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SECTION 2. *Special Meetings.*

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the president when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

SECTION 3. *Quorum.*

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

SECTION 4. *Representation at Meeting.*

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SECTION 5. *Certification and Voting of Delegates.*

Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. *Nomination of Committees.*

The Committee on Committees shall report to the annual convention nominees for the following committees:

(a) *Rules Committees:* (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Lacrosse.

(b) *Other Committees:* (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

SECTION 2. *Election of Committees.*

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

SECTION 3. *Reports of Committees.*

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

SECTION 4. *Publication of Rules.*

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other national organizations for the publication of joint rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

The executive regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution.

I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS (At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS OR MEETS

SECTION 1. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The Rules Committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association.

Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

SECTION 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

SECTION 3. Financial Reports. Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

SECTION 4. Distribution of Receipts. The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

a. To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

b. If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 5. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

SECTION 6. Fees of Allied Members. Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of conferences which are

allied members, shall pay to the treasury of the Association an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

SECTION 3. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(a) **Rules Committee Expenses.** The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national championship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) **Olympic Committee Expenses.** The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(c) **Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.**

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.

APPENDIX III

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF TOURNAMENTS AND TREASURER'S REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 BASKETBALL PLAY-OFFS AND CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Eastern Division

Butler University Field House, March 22 and 23, 1940

Income

Ticket sales	3,611 @ 1.00	\$ 3,611.00
	2,459 @ .59	1,450.81
	997 @ .55	548.45
Total		\$ 5,610.26
Federal Tax collected		673.94
Program Receipts (including advertising)		121.55
Totals		\$ 6,405.75

Expenditures

1. Promotion Expense		
Publicity folders and posters	\$	16.66
Postage		15.00
Clerical Expense		57.76
Committee Meetings:		
Expenses of speakers on radio, luncheons, etc.		128.03
2. Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing tickets		210.25
Ticket sellers and clerical help		187.70
3. Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
L. M. Clarno G-50.00; E. 19.25;		
Carl Burt G-50.00; E-8.00; Pat		
Kennedy G-100.00; E-105.23;		
Stanley Feezle G-50.00; E-00;		
Glen Adams G-50.00; E-5.00.		437.48
Travel expense of games committee members		150.00
4. Games expense		
Guarantees and travel expense to competitors		2,486.00
Equipment, score keepers	\$	17.00
Implements		52.85
Training room - Salaries		10.00
Police and ushers		103.00
Buildings and grounds expense		574.22
Program expense - Printing, etc.		121.55
Federal and State taxes		673.94
		\$ 5,224.44

Net Profit	\$ 1,181.31
Federal Tax on Comps received from Indiana University	19.00
Total	\$ 1,200.31

Western Play-off and Final Game

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., March 22, 23, 30, 1940

Income

Ticket sales	\$22,228.65
Program Receipts (including adv.)	840.90
Total Receipts	\$23,069.55

Expenditures

1. Promotion Expense		
Publicity folders and posters	\$	279.91
Other advertising		623.90
Postage		12.80
Clerical expense		326.97
Committee meetings		105.75
Expenses of speakers on radio, luncheons, etc.		82.35
Bands		190.70
2. Ticket and administration expense		
Ticket sellers and clerical help		241.00
3. Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		1,190.41
Travel expense of games committee members		129.65
4. Games expense		
Guarantees and travel expense to competitors		5,366.07
Equipment - implements		111.07
Motion pictures and permanent records		248.59
Buildings and grounds expense (including rentals)		2,976.57
Program expense - printing		727.52
Trophies		827.59
Tickets for committeemen		38.64
Total Expenditures		\$13,479.49
Net profit	\$	9,590.06

The Summary

Eastern play-off, Butler Field House

Receipts	\$ 6,405.75
Federal Tax on Comps from Indiana Univ.	19.00
	\$ 6,424.75

Expenditures	5,224.44
Net Profit	\$ 1,200.31
Western play-off and final game, Kansas City, Mo.	
Receipts	\$23,069.55
Expenditures	\$13,479.49
Total Net Profit	\$ 9,590.06
Total Net Receipts	\$10,790.37

General Administration Expense - for trophies,
 telegrams, postage, printing, travel,
 stenographic, etc. 1,267.82
 Net profit on N. C. A. A. Basketball Tournament \$ 9,522.55
 \$300.00 retained for 1941 committee operating expense
 \$9,222.55 to N. C. A. A. Treasurer

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 BOXING MEET

Receipts

Ticket sales and Federal tax.....	\$ 6,826.67
Federal tax collected.....	771.01
Entry fees (62 @ \$2.00).....	124.00
Other income	5.68
Total receipts	\$ 7,727.36

Expenditures

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 100.67
Publicity folders and posters	110.52
Other advertising	176.98
Postage	20.26
Clerical expense	209.34
Committee meetings	66.00
(a) Expenses of speakers on radio, luncheons for coaches and contestants, entertainment	423.13
Printing tickets	71.20
Commission to ticket agencies	52.00
Ticket sellers and clerical help	173.95
Officials fees and expenses	424.40
Travel expense of games committee members	955.81
Guarantees and travel expenses to competitors	2,421.97
Equipment (gloves)	223.27
Awards	97.08
Training room	
(a) Salaries	49.10
(b) Laundry and supplies	81.60
Police and ushers	109.32
Buildings and grounds expense	225.00
Federal tax	771.01
10% Gross less Federal tax to host college	695.64
10% net to N. C. A. A.	269.11
Total expenditures	\$ 7,727.36

Entry fees of two allied members \$20.00 paid direct to
 N. C. A. A. Treasurer

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

November 25, 1940

At Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan

Trophies and Medals	\$ 140.88
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Supplies

Post Cards	\$ 2.25
Envelopes	3.22
Paper	7.91
Plate of map of course	9.14
Motion picture film	15.62
Pictures of run	17.47
Postage	4.47

60.08

Printing

Program inserts	30.00
Typesetting	4.75
Multigraph	24.41
Multilith	8.11
Mimeograph	68.67
Art	10.80

146.74

Misc. Expense

Coaches banquet	74.39
Rent-a-Car	7.50
Tabulating results	9.35
Apples	2.30
Public Address and Radio	15.00

108.54

Total Expense	\$ 456.24
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The deficit was assumed by Michigan State College.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Receipts

Guarantee by the Ekwanok Country Club.....	\$ 2,500.00
Entry fees (including team and individual)	645.00
.....	\$ 3,145.00

Expenditures

Promotional expense prior to tournament: inspection of course, clerical help, telephone and telegraph, printing, in- formational bulletins, postage, etc.....	\$370.77
Per agreement with Ekwanok Country Club, 50 per cent original guarantee to the club to cover all local expense of the tourna- ment, consisting of putting course in shape; payment of all help such as ground- keepers, standard-bearers, fore-caddies, starters, scorers; press expense, banquet for all contestants, golf professional serv- ice, printing and distributing programs, etc.	1250.00
Printing of score cards and score sheets.....	61.02
Contestants, press, and official badges, medals and trophies	453.53

Expenses of members of the N. C. A. A. golf committee, including transportation and official dinner	592.40
Expenses of representative of the United States Golf Association	91.52
Expenses of East-West special match and driving contest	175.35
Insurance on Maxwell Cup (paid through 1941)	19.44
Insurance on "Chick" Evans Bowl	10.00
N. C. A. A. permanent championship flag	35.00
Plaque presented by Intercollegiate Golf Association of America to Ekwanok Country Club	9.05
Total expenditures	\$3068.08
Net profit	\$ 76.92
Net profit plus \$23.08 advanced by N. C. A. A. Treasurer retained for 1941 committee operating expenses.	

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 GYMNASTICS TOURNAMENT

Receipts

Ticket Sales (614 @ 68c \$417.52).....	\$ 484.37
(191 @ 35c \$ 66.85).....	
Federal Tax collected.....	43.75
Entry fees.....	84.00
Total Receipts.....	\$ 612.12

Expenditures

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 4.32
Publicity folders and posters.....	18.10
Postage	2.34
Telegrams	9.49
Printing tickets	10.34
Ticket sellers and clerical help	19.00
Trophies and medals.....	75.30
Equipment	1.85
Training room	
(a) Salaries	37.78
(b) Laundry and supplies.....	1.25
Ushers gatemen, guards	15.30
Buildings and grounds expense	45.15
Public address system	7.93
Mimeographing programs	3.58
Federal and State taxes	43.89
Total expenditures	\$ 295.62
Net profit to N. C. A. A. Treasurer.....	\$ 316.50

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Receipts

Ticket sales (2904)	\$ 2,338.80
Entry fees	312.00

Program receipts (including advertising)....	264.74
Total receipts	\$ 2,915.54

Expenditures

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 24.25
Publicity folders and posters	1.97
Telephone and telegrams	26.00
Postage	17.00
Clerical expense	32.58
Printing tickets	15.00
Medals	135.42
Police and ushers	107.75
Program expense (printing)	304.71
Total expenditures	\$ 664.68
10% net to N. C. A. A.	225.09
Prorated to competing schools	2025.77
	\$ 2,915.54

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Qualifying Round

	Profit	Loss
First District (No income - no expense)		
Second District	\$ 35.90	
Third District Annapolis tournament	16.20	
Third District Georgia Tech tournament		\$ 67.35
Fourth District	27.62	
Fifth District No tournament was held		
Sixth District	27.59	
Seventh District		5.69
Eighth "A" District		11.58
Eighth "B" District (No income - no expense)		
	\$ 107.31	\$ 84.62

Final Tournaments

Receipts

Boxes	\$ 375.00
Season tickets	309.50
Daily admissions	1,186.00
Entrance fees (less Federal tax \$170.04)	126.96
Total receipts	\$ 1,997.46

Expenditures

Rental of marquee	\$ 11.50
Cost of erecting boxes	31.49
Rental of chairs - boxes	36.00
Tennis balls	140.88

Prizes	104.75
Printing and postage	170.22
Wages	381.10
Operation of marquee	181.80
Dinner for players	207.70
Service on courts92
Miscellaneous	27.36
New York Office, U. S. L. T. A.	12.79
Advertising, signs and banners	71.45
Preparation of courts	49.23
Alumni tournament	111.37
Total expenditures	\$ 1,538.56
Balance	\$ 458.90

(This balance was used to compensate the Merion Cricket Club for the use of their grandstands, which have now been entirely paid for out of nominal profits as they have occurred. The usual rental charge for grandstands in this case would have been about \$459.)

The deficits in the qualifying rounds were assumed by the various districts. Profits of the Second and Third Districts, \$52.10, plus \$25.15 from the Second and Third Districts for 1939, were turned into the N. C. A. A. treasurer in 1940.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 TRACK MEET

Receipts

Ticket sales	\$ 5,973.40
Federal tax collected	453.15
Program receipts (including advertising)	1,006.60
Other income	51.40
Total receipts	\$ 7,484.55

Expenditures

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 148.08
Publicity folders and posters	491.82
Other advertising	210.55
Postage	497.77
Clerical expense	252.80
Committee meetings	
(a) Expenses of speakers on radio, luncheons, etc.	326.24
Printing tickets	370.07
Ticket sellers and clerical help	303.83
Bank charges (exchange, etc.)	2.72
Officials fees and expenses	252.80
Travel expenses of games committee members	35.00
Guarantees and travel expense to competitors	\$ 7,541.95
Equipment	
(a) Implements	99.70
(b) Numbers	36.00
(c) Medals	213.60
Motion pictures and permanent records	254.60

Training room	
(a) Salaries	39.76
Police and ushers	463.90
Buildings and grounds expense	508.38
Program expense (printing)	\$ 656.16
Federal and State taxes	453.15
	85.20
Total expenditures	\$13,244.08
Net loss	\$ 5,759.53

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1940 WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Receipts

Ticket sales	\$ 598.35
Federal tax collected	31.60
Total collected	\$ 629.95
Deduct Federal tax \$31.60 plus tax \$3.10 paid on complimentaries	34.70
Total profit ticket sales	\$ 595.25
Entry fees	208.00
	\$ 803.25

Expenditures

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 50.64
Publicity folders and posters	81.20
Miscellaneous supplies	38.52
Postage	4.14
Telegrams and telephones	20.05
Clerical expense	19.24
Committee meetings	26.50
Printing tickets	15.95
Ticket sellers and clerical help	8.00
Officials fees and expenses	
Bliss Sargent, Jr.	\$ 92.25
Clifford Keen	40.35
Dick Barker	32.40
	\$ 165.00
Guarantees and travel expenses to competitors	165.00
Public address system	802.65
Motion pictures and permanent records	166.08
Cost of motion pictures of meet	\$ 137.11
Less rentals previous films	39.76
Net cost motion pictures of meet	\$ 97.35
Training room salaries	\$ 30.25
Buildings and grounds expense	109.00
Program printing	23.03
Awards	119.57
To N. C. A. A. Treasurer	100.00
	\$ 1,877.17
Deficit (Cost to University of Illinois)	\$ 1073.92

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1939-1940

RECEIPTS

Sources	1939	1940
Balance Forwarded	\$ 6,056.45	\$ 7,109.79
<i>Publications (Royalties)</i>		
Handbook on Injuries90	168.72
Football Rules	1,210.83	1,063.41
Basketball Rules		1,425.33
Track Rules	141.69	
American Sports Publishing Co.	338.82	
Soccer Guide		77.10
Wrestling		83.00
Ice Hockey		123.24
Swimming		142.28
Dues	5,270.00	5,945.00
<i>Meets</i>		
Basketball Tournament	42.54	9,222.55
Gymnastic Meet	349.50	316.50
Boxing Tournament	3,476.40	289.11
Track Meet	254.53	
Golf Tournament	1,217.64	826.92
Wrestling Tournament		100.00
Swimming Meet		225.09
Tennis Tournament		77.25
Interest	83.17	68.44
Miscellaneous	2.00	
Total Receipts	\$18,444.47	\$27,263.73

EXPENDITURES

Expense Item	1939	1940
Convention	\$ 331.33	\$ 210.35
President's Office	211.46	56.31
Secretary	500.00	500.00
Clerical-Stenographic	103.20	325.00
Printing	1,189.30	1,093.50
Postage		111.00
Telegrams		17.77
Supplies	55.42	112.46
Telephone		4.70
Dues and Contributions	460.00	460.00
<i>Rules Committees</i>		
Tennis	129.87	137.32
Football	1,026.47	992.32
Boxing	181.90	384.75
Swimming	327.08	514.89
Soccer	41.56	27.10
Wrestling	364.65	349.67

Ice Hockey	148.61	141.60
Basketball	603.83	532.48
Gymnastic		231.20
Track		349.85
Fencing		44.35
Golf Tournament (Loan)		850.00

<i>Other Committees</i>		
Executive	2,373.41	1,720.03
Small College	324.63	277.27

<i>Other Expenditures</i>		
Basketball Prorated Funds		3,511.28
Miscellaneous70	33.22
Gift for Dean Nicolson		340.50
Track Meet Deficit		3,244.08
Bank Exchange	14.90	16.33
Premium on Bond Covering Treasurer		25.00
Travel Expenses		
Philip O. Badger (N. C. A. A. Track Meet)		122.67
John L. Griffith (N. C. A. A. Track Meet)		84.02
H. W. Clark (Two Trips to Washington, D.C.)		96.10
Survey of Football Injuries	100.00	
Cross-Country Meet	242.16	
Basketball Tournament	2,573.00	
Badges	31.20	

Total Expenditures	11,334.68	16,917.12
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Balance on Hand, December 31.....	7,109.79	10,346.61
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